

SEP 20 1945

RICES  
July 17, 1944  
16.50-17.50  
15.25-17.00  
12.00-16.00  
4.00-15.00  
2.00-13.25  
1.75-13.75  
8.00-11.75  
3.75-13.85  
4.00-14.75  
5.50- 6.00

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1945 1944  
12 8,506  
34 2,750  
87 26,774  
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41 1,284  
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# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN  
School of Forestry  
University of Michigan  
Ana Rankin, Librarian



ROUNDUP CHOW, NORTH DAKOTA

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 1945

# EYES ON TOMORROW

On drawing board and blue print, in study and conference, you will find the shape of things-to-come in Stock Yard operation.

We know the livestock industry expects great things—new markets, better transportation, new services and ideas in marketing . . . in a word, better and more profitable distribution beyond anything ever experienced before.

Economical distribution of your livestock is most important to you. This, coupled with strong competitive bidding for your livestock, means added money in your pockets—plus surer outlets.

In its planning, THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY has these things in mind, for it is a tradition of this Stock Yard to look ahead and apply its knowledge to finding new ways to serve the livestock industry better.

The Westbound Meat Case is just another example. With the publication of lower freight rates on meat, new competition is opened to the industry in this area. We can see, for DENVER, the time when it will be the price basing point for western livestock just as it is now the price basing point for the Denver area. Thus another phase of guesswork on where to ship will have been solved thru our effort and foresight.

## WATCH



## The DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY

OVER 60 YEARS OF DOING ONE THING WELL



*Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's*

### Three Big Reasons for the Small Dose!

#### Franklin Concentrated Culture Blackleg Bacterin

1. You don't lose calves from Blackleg.
2. It's handy to administer.
3. The Double Strength gives you a wide margin of safety against the worst forms of infection.

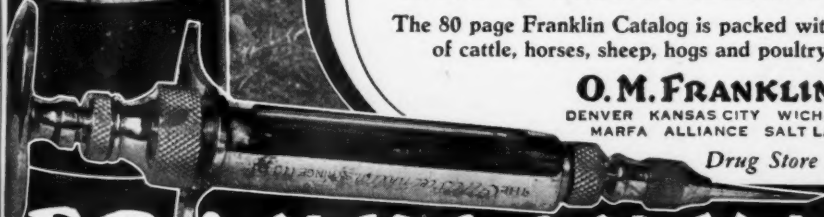
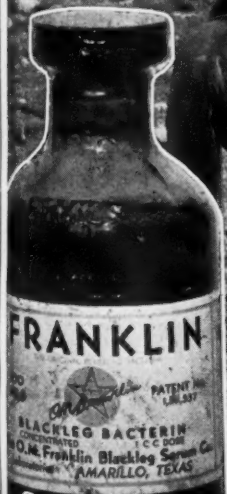
Each small Franklin dose is condensed from more than 10 cc of purest whole culture. This increases potency while reducing the bulk. 10c—less in quantity.

### Double Protection—Double Value!

#### Franklin Clostridium Chauvei Septicus Bacterin

Each dose contains Blackleg immunizing properties equivalent to a full dose of Franklin Concentrated Culture Blackleg Bacterin; also a full dose for protection against Malignant Edema, a disease very similar and closely related to Blackleg.

It is practically impossible to distinguish Blackleg from Malignant Edema—without careful laboratory examination. You get added protection without added cost. 10c—less in quantity.



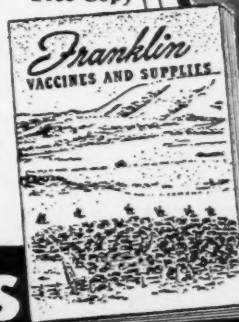
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DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT. WORTH EL PASO  
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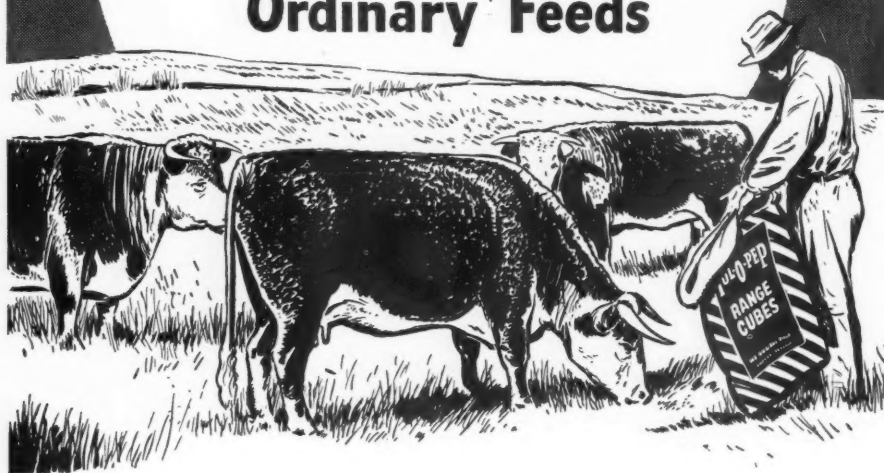
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# Vitamin-Rich FUL-O-PEP CUBES Provide Feeding Benefits Long Lacking in Ordinary Feeds



## Rich Vitamin Benefits in Ful-O-Pep Promote Herd Health, Long Breeding Life and Big Calf Crop

- ✓ Nutrition of beef cattle for years has lagged behind breeding in providing the nutrients that today's beef animals need.
- ✓ Too much faith was placed in range grasses and roughages which have steadily gone down in food value due to soil depletion, heavy grazing and excessive cropping.
- ✓ Realizing this need, the Quaker Oats Company has developed Ful-O-Pep Cubes for range feeding . . . fortified with the vitamin goodness of young, green cereal grasses. Thus many of the feeding benefits long lacking in ordinary range feeds are now richly provided in the modernized, vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Cubes.

NEW developments in cattle nutrition have brought marked improvement in herd health, ability to breed, long calving life and rugged growth in young stock. Yes, these rich feeding benefits, which are now provided in Ful-O-Pep Cubes, point the way to a new day in cattle raising.

Ful-O-Pep Cubes for range feeding are fortified with the vitamin goodness of fresh, young, green cereal grass, plus other rich sources of essential proteins, vitamins and organic salts.

Cows, bulls, young stock and show animals . . . all may benefit from the nourishing goodness of vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Cubes.

For more information about vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Cubes for range feeding, see your nearest Ful-O-Pep dealer or write

**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO 4, ILL.**



## Letters To The Editor

### CATTLE AND SLAUGHTERING IN THE PHILIPPINES

These islands (Philippines) are not all jungles and swamps. There are lots of sizable areas where various grasses are to be found in abundance. The heavy rainfall is conducive to luxuriant growth. I should think a man could easily make a fortune raising cattle out here. Feed is cheap and plentiful. Of course, cattle would require no shelter other than is provided by nature. Disease and parasites may be a problem. This would be expected, considering the climate and general conditions, but I have had no chance to learn much about this. Yesterday I visited one of the largest livestock farms on Luzon. It reminded me of the livestock layouts along our Gulf Coast.

The native cattle are mostly carabao (water buffalo). They are used extensively for draft purposes—field work and heavy road work. Around here there are rather large numbers of cattle which show characteristics of Brahmas. These cattle are referred to as oxen. They are also used as beasts of burden. Their use seems to be confined to road work where they are often seen pulling heavy carts. The so-called oxen can stand the heat better than the carabao, so are better suited to road work. A carabao must be permitted to wallow or soak in water quite often during the day or he gets too warm. In the fields where these animals are being worked it is a common sight to see the men throwing water on the carabao to cool them off.

It is said that there were some fairly good dairy cattle around these parts prior to the Japanese occupation. Apparently the Japs took these with them. I have not seen a cow yet that looked as if she would produce a quart of milk at (Continued on Page 36)

### AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## The Meat Supply Situation

For the past two years or more, with the exception of a comparatively brief period last year when pork supplies were abundant and when the big range run of cattle was on meat shortages had come to be the rule rather than the exception, and at times became so sharp that retail markets were practically bare of what might be called regular fresh meat cuts. These shortages have not been confined to the United States but in fact have been almost world-wide.

Now that the war has ended almost as suddenly as it began, we may find that the same volume of meat products which seemed totally inadequate to the demand during the war period will be more than adequate to the peacetime needs. At any rate, it is well to look ahead a bit, although there are too many "ifs" in the situation to warrant anything like firm predictions as to what is to come. We can, however, study the many important factors that will bear upon the situation in the next two or three years.

First—and of great importance—is the fact that lend-lease is to be immediately discontinued. While relatively little

beef has gone into lend-lease, tremendous quantities of pork have done so, so that this year in particular supplies available for civilian consumption are well below normal consumption prior to the war. It seems doubtful whether any of the countries which have been the beneficiaries of these large meat shipments will come into the open market and buy meat products in any substantial quantity. Instead, they will endeavor to increase as quickly as possible their own local supplies.

Second: For a year or more, it is indicated that UNRRA will continue to supply devastated countries with food. The volume of meat products which will thus be handled will depend largely upon the liberality of Congress in considering urgent requests from that organization for a large new appropriation.

Third: We can expect increased imports into this country from other surplus producing countries. This may not be immediately true in the case of Mexico, where drought has been serious in the northern cattle producing states and where press dispatches report that the (Please turn to Page 26)

## Meat Rationing, Black Markets

THAT the American people do not take kindly to extreme regulation—even though based upon the war emergency—is clearly evidenced by the situation the past few months in the distribution of meat products. Official government reports have repeatedly asserted that the supply of beef available for civilian use was only some 10 pounds per capita below the average of 126 pounds for the five pre-war years 1935-39. Nevertheless, markets in many of our large consuming centers have been almost bare. It was evident that a vicious circle had been established: short supplies, increased black market operations, bare retail showcases, tighter rationing, still shorter supplies, more diversion to black markets, and so on. Many competent observers in the livestock and meat trade have felt that for several months past rationing has been too tight and has defeated its own ends by promoting increased diversion to black markets.

It is generally recognized that the only sure cure for black markets is increased production and freer distribution. To this end, the American National Live Stock Association has, as reported elsewhere in this issue, wired both Secretary Anderson and Administrator Bowles, urging that beef and veal rationing be discontinued not later than Sept. 15. It is our belief that such action would encourage not only heavier marketing from the range cattle country but also greater volume of cattle feeding in the Corn Belt.

Recent changes in the meat situation are encouraging. It is apparent that better distribution is being secured. The discontinuance of army set-aside orders and of purchases for lend-lease have sharply increased supplies available for civilian use, although the army will still be making substantial purchases in the open market. Retail markets reflect this changed situation: meat supplies therein appear much more generous even though the big western run is only just beginning.

Announcement that there will be a considerable reduction in beef and veal point values for September is a step in the right direction. Whether it goes far enough—even for the immediate future—is the question. Hotels and restaurants, operating on a 60-day red point allotment basis and nearing the end of the current 60-day period, appear to be out of red points; practically no red meat is offered on regular menus. Announcement by OPA that loans of red points will be made to hotels and restaurants on their next 60-day allotments would seem to be of little help unless substantial increases are made in their red points for the next period.

Secretary Anderson, in announcing reduced point values for September, suggests that within 30 days or so it may be possible to remove beef and veal from the ration lists entirely.

Such action should not be delayed until supplies are backing up at retail levels. With the war over, it seems entirely possible that the western run for the next two or three months will even exceed last year's record numbers. It should not be forgotten that the very consumers whom the administration is trying to serve through its policy of tight rationing are the ones who have been forced into black market purchases at well above ceiling prices because of utter inability to secure needed supplies.

Packinghouse quota restrictions should be removed at the same time that rationing of beef and veal is discontinued. That would permit greater slaughter in local areas and take the strain off of transportation, marketing and packing facilities.

To sum it all up, the time has arrived when there is grave danger that the continued use of these restrictive measures will do far more harm than good. There should be beef in ample volume in the period just ahead. It should be allowed to flow freely to the consumer through the normal channels. Every interest in the livestock and meat trade—from the producer to the consumer—will gain thereby.

## The Reconversion

PEACE—the word which a suffering world has long been waiting for—has come true. Untold sorrow is banished, much sadness remains. To the men who fought the battles, peace means home and a new freedom. To them and the rest of us it is occasion for prayers of thanksgiving. But peace also presents many problems.

The war lasted for us nearly four years. In that time some 13,000,000 Americans left their normal pursuits for the armed forces. Other millions went into war jobs. More than 20 billion dollars worth of new plants were built. Many industries converted entirely to the making of war material.

Those were the demands of war that have now all but come to an end, and the country must fall back upon its peacetime resources to fill the gap that has been left. Reconversion becomes our most pressing problem. How quickly will industry get back on its normal feet and how far will that go toward giving employment to returning soldiers and those whose war work has ended?

The question is a challenge to every American whether or not his particular work needs physical adjustment after the peace. Our every act must meet the test of whether it will hinder or whether it will help reconversion. For upon the rapid and successful conversion to a peacetime economy depend the welfare and future stability of the nation.

# COLORADO'S CATTLE INDUSTRY

**C**AUGHT BETWEEN THE PROPONENTS of the Texas cattle trade and those who desired to develop the heavier, more productive "American cattle," the range cattle industry of Colorado had a checkered career almost from the outset, in the middle of the 19th century.

With the settlement of the northern borderlands of the old Spanish and Mexican province of New Mexico, Spanish cattle made their first appearance in southern Colorado early in the last century, ranging along the tributaries of the Arkansas River—the Huerfano and the Purgatoire and other lesser streams. Early settlers on the Maxwell, Las Animas and Nolan land grants brought in Mexican herds for domestic use. The Bent brothers founded a herd near the site of old Fort Bent and used their cattle not only for food but to supply the wagon trains along the Santa Fe Trail with oxen and beef. Except for this almost wholly domestic industry, the raising of cattle had little impetus until the conquest of the Spanish Southwest by General Kearny in 1846-7, when several hundred head of "American" stock were driven across southern Colorado to supply the conquering armies. In the years immediately following the conquest the army became the principal market for beef, several thousand head being purchased annually to supply the numerous frontier posts established by the government. The Santa Fe Trail continued to employ considerable numbers of oxen but it was not until the gold rush period in the late 50's and 60's that the Colorado cattle industry attained a truly commercial character.

With the discovery of gold and the influx of thousands of immigrants seeking the wealth of the Rockies the newly established gold camps became the principal market for domestic beef. Meat

**By Herbert O. Brayer**  
Director, Western Range  
Cattle Industry Study

A president of the United States agreed with the proposal, not so many decades ago, that the western plains be set aside as a perpetual ground for the raising of livestock. That is part of the exciting story of the range cattle industry in Colorado, published this month in the *PRODUCER*. In this and other articles written for the *PRODUCER* by Herbert O. Brayer and Virgil V. Peterson, who, in their work of collecting facts about the West's cattle industry under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, already have a mountain of material on the subject, are found facts about the development of the cattle business that have so far been hidden under a bushel.

The *PRODUCER* has already printed (with this month's issue) five of these histories. Your state, if you live in the West, is on the list of stories to come. Watch for it.

sold in Denver during the gold rush period for 10 cents a pound retail, while the price fluctuated in the gold camps of Central City, Black Hawk, Boulder and the other boom-town communities from 10 to 20 and 30 cents a pound. The first recorded wholesale marketing of beef was in 1860 when a Denver butcher, L. Butterick, bought a number of fat cattle at 5½ cents per pound live weight. In commenting on this first sale the Rocky Mountain News reported:

"No fatter cattle can ordinarily be found on the markets of the eastern states, notwithstanding the fact that the latter are supplied with stall-fed beeves, while here they are driven off

the plains of the Great American Desert (?), where they feed on grass of their own finding the year 'round."

It was the discovery of the year-round nutritive value of the Colorado range grasses that led to the founding of the Colorado range industry. In the East the necessity for winter-feeding all types of livestock prevented the establishment of any comparable operation. Early western explorers had noted that their stock actually gained weight even during winter months, but it was not until 1858 that the amazed Col. Jack Henderson discovered and reported that the stock he had turned loose in the fall were actually fatter and in excellent condition after a winter on the plains. The freighting firm of Irvin and Jackman had the same experience with some 400 footsore oxen which they turned loose in poor condition in the fall of 1859 and rounded up in almost prime condition in the spring of 1860. Other pioneer settlers soon noted this unusual circumstance and at first attributed it to unknown valuable properties contained by the plains grasses. Scientific investigation soon proved, however, that the nutritive qualities were due to the effects of the dry climate in curing the grasses.

A lively business developed in the Denver and Pueblo regions through the purchase of worn and footsore oxen from freighters and immigrants. Such stock, purchased at around \$10 a head, sold at \$90 and \$100 a head for beef or work cattle after only a single winter on the plains.

Following the lull caused by the curtailment of immigration during the Civil War, Colorado experienced, with the other Rocky Mountain states, the first of the great cattle booms. Eastern and foreign capital, anxious to take advantage of the favorable beef market conditions in the United States and



A roundup step of the 1880's, called "bunching the herd." The cattle show the influence of the many blood lines introduced in the territory at that time.

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Great Britain, poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into the founding of large cattle ranches in that portion of Colorado east of the mountains. Hundreds of head of fine "American" stock—Shorthorn, Durham, Ayershire and other blooded lines—were driven to the territory. A conflict soon developed between the growers of "American" cattle and those ranchers engaged in purchasing and raising Texas trail herd stock. The Texas herds were already on the scene in the early 1860's when the Civil War had closed off the traditional markets for southern cattle in the Mississippi Valley. The large herds of hardy longhorn stock from Texas were the descendants of Spanish and Mexican cattle brought to the Lone Star State by its pioneer settlers. Out of the hardships of the frequent droughts and rugged winters, a lean, hardy breed had developed which required little handling and on which the Texas ranchers realized large profits.

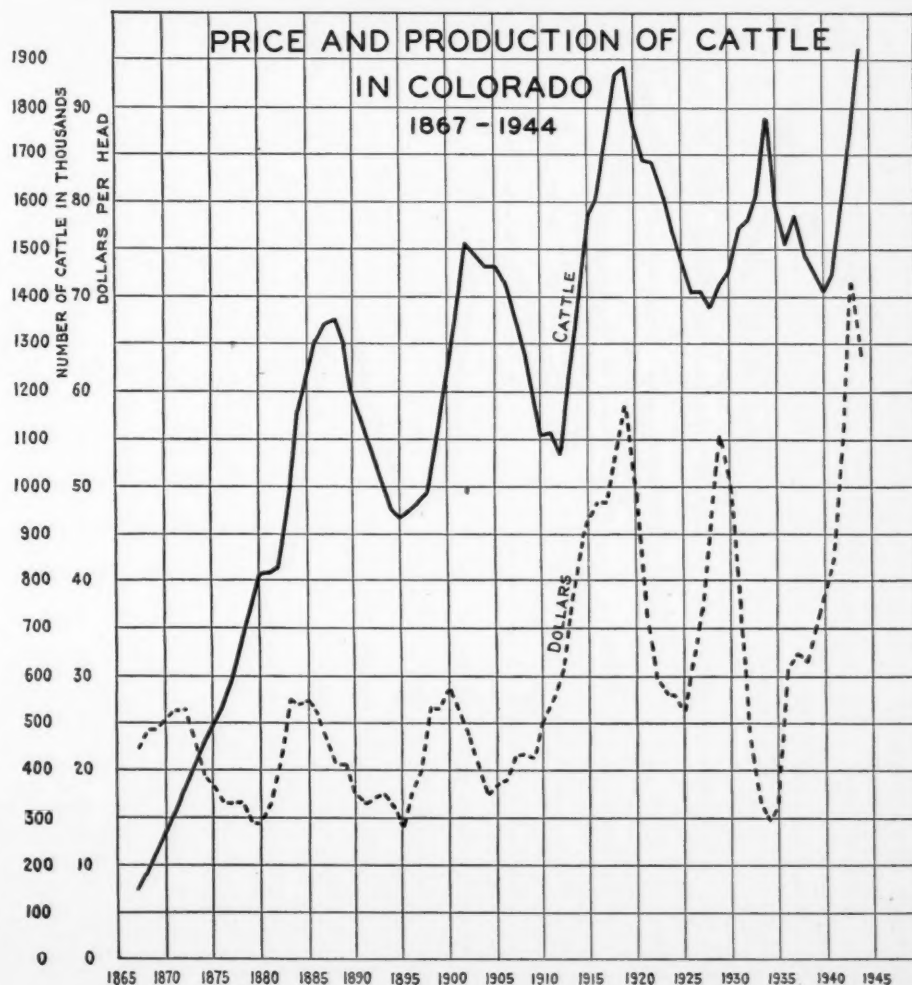
The raisers of "American" cattle, on the other hand, soon discovered that their better bred stock not only wintered well on the Colorado plains, but averaged from 200 to 400 pounds heavier than the Texas stock in the same period of time. Early attempts were made to prevent the southern trail herds from taking over Colorado's range. As early as 1861 nonresidents were forbidden by a territorial statute from occupying land and grazing Texas stock in Colorado. A second law in 1867 was passed by the legislature in an endeavor to inhibit the further northward movement of the "undesirable Texas herds." The Colorado raisers were ahead of their time, however, for those interested primarily in quick profits were successful in having the prohibitive laws repealed in 1870.

John W. Iliff, "Cattle King of Colorado" up to his death in 1878, not only raised "American" cattle but also dealt in Texas trail herd cattle. His experience provides ample evidence for accepting the claims of the "American" cattle producers. Iliff would pay from \$10 to \$15 for two-year-old Texas steers, graze them for one or two seasons and ship them in the fall with steers of his own breeding. The "Texans" when taken from the trail weighed from 600 to 800 pounds and cost him from \$11 to \$16 a head. When he shipped them they averaged about 1,000 pounds and brought from \$30 to \$37 a head. Iliff's own "American" steers weighed from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds and sold at from \$38 to \$50 a head in 1876 and 1877. Various estimates have been given for the number of cattle trailed from Texas to Colorado and beyond, one of the best authorities indicating that from 1866 to 1883 some 4,707,976 head had been driven north to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

The coming of the railroads to Colorado added further impetus to the development of the cattle industry, providing not only large markets through their construction camps, but also opening eastern markets to the western



Another Colorado roundup scene, circa 1880, within the corral.



growers. The first recorded shipment of Colorado cattle by railroad was in 1869 when George Thompson of Las Animas shipped a carload from Kit Carson to Chicago over the newly completed Kansas Pacific Railroad. By 1872, 46,208 head valued at over \$1,000,000 had been shipped from Colorado. Iliff attained his prominence through a contract for supplying beef to the construction crews and their protecting troops on the Union Pacific. Although owning but 15,000 acres, Iliff soon controlled the ranges

from Greeley to Julesburg upon which he ranged 35,000 head of stock in 1877, including 6,000 or 7,000 head of breeding cows. He imported high-grade Shorthorn bulls and was careful to segregate his "American" cattle from the Texas trail herd stock.

The combination of excellent range conditions, large areas of unfenced public domain, a ready market and new and adequate transportation facilities soon led to the establishment of large ranches throughout the plains region.



Branding on the plain, the year 1885

The cost of operation was extremely low and profits correspondingly high. Such companies as The Prairie Cattle Company, The Texas Land and Cattle Company, the Matador Company, the Arkansas Valley Cattle Company and others—many of foreign ownership—were reported to have paid annual dividends ranging from 8 per cent to 20½ per cent in 1883. The initial investment was relatively low. Some of the largest ranchers owned as little as a quarter section but ranged their herds over hundreds of thousands of acres of public domain. The legend of the Great American Desert contributed materially to the success of their enterprise as settlers were hesitant to take up land in areas which for almost a century had been labeled as uninhabitable. An attempt was made in the 1870's to set aside the entire plains region—except for certain relatively small and well defined portions capable of being irrigated—for perpetual use by the livestock industry. The commissioner of the general land office and other federal officials heartily recommended this plan as being one which would utilize otherwise useless land and yet contribute a considerable sum to the federal treasury. In December of 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes not only approved of this plan but in his recommendation to Congress commented:

"These lands are practically unsalable under existing conditions and the suggestion is worthy of consideration that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising which is at present carried on upon them."

The plan failed, strangely enough, because of opposition from small ranchers who feared that such action would result in their being "squeezed out" by the larger companies.

It was inevitable that the boom market of the 1870's and early 1880's would end in catastrophe. The industry grew so rapidly that the market soon became glutted. Extreme winters and dry summers resulted in heavy losses. The panics and resulting depressions during the 1870's and 1880's brought ruin to

large numbers of ranchers and wiped out millions of dollars of eastern and foreign investments in Colorado livestock operations.

To complicate the already precarious situation still further, thousands of settlers made the overland trek to Colorado, homesteaded and settled on the public domain, fenced their land and water holes and thereby materially curtailed the amount of range open to the stockmen. The loss of the range brought about overgrazing and increased commercial feeding, which further added to the costs of production. By 1890 the bonanza had ended and the industry took on a distinctly new character.

Organization now became the keynote of what had once been a highly individualistic and independent industry. Local cattle growers' associations were founded in almost every county. The Colorado Stock Growers Association, which, though organized in 1872, had proved relatively ineffective, gathered new strength through the affiliation of the local associations. The National Stock Growers Association representing every state west of the Missouri River held its first annual meeting in Denver in 1898, and efforts were made to strengthen the influence of the livestock men by organized lobbying and direct communication with Congress and the various state legislatures.

Dissension resulting from local and sectional interests led to the founding in Denver in 1901 of the American Cattle Growers Association and the Western Range Association—the latter purely a Colorado organization. It was not until 1906 that the American and national associations were able to compromise their differences and unite as the American National Live Stock Association.

The advent of the first World War brought unprecedented demand for Colorado beef which resulted in the largest production and highest prices in the history of the industry within the state. In spite of the increased costs of production and the feedlot operation which by that time had become an intrinsic

(Continued on Page 22)

## Foot-and-Mouth Warning

The American Veterinary Medical Association at Chicago warns that livestock owners must be on the alert against the danger of foot-and-mouth disease occurrence in this country as a result of the tremendous overseas traffic, States-bound, which now exists. Veterinary inspectors have been stationed at all points of entry for livestock and livestock products coming into the country and a rigid check is being maintained, but the association points out that there is always a possibility of a slip-through of this most contagious of all known infective agents. "As little as one part of the virus in 10,000,000," the veterinarians caution, "may transmit the disease."

With foot-and-mouth disease completely eradicated from America today, "it means millions of dollars to our livestock producers to keep it from re-establishing itself here." It is urged that anyone noticing any suspicious symptoms in cattle, swine or other animals immediately report the case to the nearest veterinarian or livestock health official so that steps may be taken to protect all animals in the community.

## URGES MEAT RATIONING BE ENDED BY SEPT. 15

In a wire to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, F. E. Molin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, said that discontinuance of meat rationing not later than Sept. 15, when the big runs of grass cattle are in full swing, would do more to increase marketing and to put the black market racketeers out of business than anything that could be done. "At the same time there should be an announcement that all quota restrictions on packers, large or small, were to be removed, for with the migration of hundreds of thousands of war workers and the early return of other thousands of war veterans to this country recent orders aimed at better distribution of meat products will be outdated. Everything indicates that with the end of the war will come heavier liquidation of cattle this fall. From all over the country come reports of local communities where there are plenty of cattle available and strong demand for the meat but where packers have exhausted their quotas and must lie idle until new ones are available to them. This forces cattle out of their normal market channels and increases the load upon transportation facilities and adds to the strain on central packinghouse manpower and facilities."

It is estimated by the Graziers' Federal Council that 20,000,000 sheep have been lost as a result of two years of drought in Australia.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# Don James, Baron of Arizona

By M. Riordan

## PART II

BILL, who had drifted into Arizona, had been hearing about nothing for weeks, as indeed who had not, but the famous Peralta Grant case. He knew the documents were old and he had a hobby of identifying the various types, so he was more than anxious to see the records. Tom Weedin was an understanding man. He gave Bill a day off and gained Judge Stone's permission for Bill to examine the documents. Bill was delighted.

"I'll have them brought out to this table," said the judge, as he greeted the printer. Bill beamed, stammering a bit more than usual in his excitement. The guard smiled a bit loftily at Bill's confusion, but Bill did not notice. Happily Bill made his way to the table. Soon he was lost in a minute examination of the documents. He read with absorption and seemed lost to the world. Judge Stone looked in a time or two that afternoon and smiled at Bill's absorption. Just before closing time, however, he found the printer at his elbow. At first he could not understand what Bill was trying to tell him for the printer was stammering much more than usual.

"Tell me again, Bill, and take it slowly," said the judge pleasantly. Bill took him by the arm and led him to the table, pointing to a certain page in the records. "Look," he said triumphantly, holding the page to the light. The judge looked puzzled.

"Read what it says," urged Bill.

### Exposure

Judge Stone read as directed, casually at first, then with rising excitement. No wonder Bill was stuttering. The judge took the page to the window in order to verify his first quick glance.

"Say nothing about this, Bill," he counselled. "If our suspicions are correct, Arizona will be deeply indebted to you."

But Bill was right. He had found that one of the papers dated 1848 was printed in a type face designed in 1875, and that another dated 1787 had the watermark of a Wisconsin mill founded in 1866.

With his suspicions aroused, Judge Stone began work in earnest. For the work of preparing defense of the case, the then attorney general, Mr. Olney, engaged the services of Mr. Severo Mallet-Prevost, a young New York attorney. He was at work on the case for almost three years. In examining some records in Mexico, he discovered some faint signs of alterations in the written lines. Following the clue, various records elsewhere, of which Reavis had taken copies, disclosed like alterations. Pages were photographed which brought out clearly the erasures and interlineations, as stars are brought out by photography, which are otherwise invisible with a telescope. Mallet-Prevost then went to Spain and discovered that all the records in the royal archives at Madrid and Seville upon which Reavis had constructed his title had been falsified in a like manner.

Upon the return and report of Mallet-Prevost, he made a second visit to Spain accompanied by Justice Wilbur F. Stone, under an order of the court, and armed with the proper credentials from the departments of justice and state at Washington, and upon diplomatic arrangements made between the American minister and the Spanish government at Madrid, they spent three months investigating and securing complete and authentic proofs of the marvelous manner in which an ambitious and crafty Missourian had attempted to make himself the titular possessor of the "Ancient Barony of Arizona."

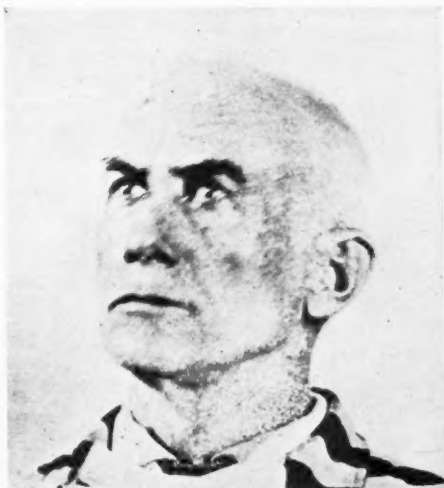
Upon the trial of the case, it was clearly established that this alleged Peralta grant with all the titles, dignities, pedigrees and prerogatives of Spanish nobility thereunto pertaining were manufactured fictitiously from beginning to end.

The story of this elaborate hoax came out at the trial. It is the story of a nimble-witted young man who saw a chance to steal a territory worth a king's ransom. It is the story of James Addison Reavis who in his boyhood was a mule driver in Missouri.

### Start of Trickery

James Addison Reavis, when a young man, was employed in the office of a lawyer in St. Louis. This lawyer had most of his legal practice in the settling of old Spanish grants in Missouri. Eventually he received the case of a Spanish land grant in Arizona. In the clerical work relating to this case, Reavis became familiar with the details of the case. Upon the death of the old lawyer, he made a trip to Arizona in the interests of the claimant. This claimant was an invalid, and died a few months after reaching the territory. He left no heirs and Reavis seized the opportunity to succeed as claimant by manufacturing the required assignment of rights in the case.

After working a year or two, the subject grew upon the fertile mind of Reavis, and he conceived the idea of enlarging his claim so as to make it worth his while. He set to work and



Upper: Reavis in prison garb. Right: The conspirator had this picture taken of Mrs. Reavis standing beside an old map of the "barony" which was conveniently "found" carved on a rock on his mysterious domain. This was only one small step in the painstaking construction of evidence on which to found the massive land fraud.

mapped out a plan for a grant on a gigantic scale. He went to Mexico and examined the Spanish archives at various places, and eventually went to Spain on the same mission.

He took his time, cautiously and skillfully and alone, making no confidants. It was a colossal undertaking but he manufactured and counterfeited a complete title for a Spanish grant as large as the state of Indiana. It stretched from near the mouth of the Gila River in Arizona to its source in New Mexico, taking in the principal towns of the Territory of Arizona, with the valleys of the largest rivers. He was crafty enough to make the title run so as to leave no living heirs except a possible female child whose existence was unknown.

Reavis went to California and roamed about in search of an heir to his ready-made grant. He finally met a young Spanish or Mexican girl—an orphan—a waif who had no knowledge whatever of her father, mother, family or her birthplace. In a description of the future "Baroness of Arizona," Reavis said of her:

"Her features were rather inclined to the Jewish type. Her eyes were large and a dark hazel in hue. She had a profusion of black and silken hair which hung in a great mass below her waist. The delicate lines of her body and her exquisite grace and fascination told of noble Spanish ancestry. She had a splendid physique. Her step was elastic and she was a superb dancer. She was at home in the water, or on a horse; and she was adept with gun, rod or lariat."

On inquiring into the history of this child whom he discovered at Knight's Landing, Calif., he found that she had been reared from earliest infancy in Sherwood Valley (Calif.), in the fastnesses of the mountains, remote from civilization. No one knew the history of her birth. Investigation only threw a deeper mystery over her parentage.

Here was exactly the kind of material that Reavis needed for his Spanish heiress. He cultivated the child, took her in charge, waited until she was old enough and then married her. Then, and not until then, did he disclose to her that she was the only living scion of one of the noblest of the nobility of Spain, and the long-lost heir to the great Peralta Grant.

### A Tangled Skein

The documents constituting the claim to the title to the grant showed that it had been made by the Crown of Spain to one of the highest grantees in the realm, with a name and string of titles a yard long, including the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Order of Charles III, etc.

Long before the land court was created, Reavis had sought recognition of his title and its confirmation through the federal courts, the Interior Department and Congress, but to no avail. However, he did learn the defects in

title which he afterwards supplied by fresh counterfeiting.

Reavis, meantime, originated in San Francisco and the East several large companies for irrigating and other improvements in which he had interested capital. Soon he had all the money he wanted.

Upon his last visit to Spain, he perfected his counterfeiting and the alteration of the official records, and secured certified copies in a manner to render

last appearance—alone, friendless and bankrupt—for he had spent all his money before the case came up—as he appeared before the Court of Land Claims. He had not quavered or lost his nerve, but his pathos was more like the fall of Satan as described by Milton in "Paradise Lost." At the close of his argument, knowing that his cause was lost, he took off his glasses and throwing them on the table, said:

"I would not give the value of these

## Vote Taken on Subsidy

*(The following press release discloses results of a poll taken recently by the American National. This served to emphasize the opinions of stockmen on the question of subsidies on beef and beef animals.—Ed.)*

THE American National Live Stock Association announced on Aug. 21 that a poll of its executive committee showed almost an unanimous desire to be rid of government subsidies on beef and beef animals. The vote was 84 to 7.

The result of the poll affirms the stand ranchers have taken on subsidies from their beginning in 1943. The cattlemen early predicted that subsidies would interfere with production and that they would lead to increasing black market operations. They consistently favored removal of the subsidies with concurrent adjustments in meat ceilings to cover increased cost of production.

A contrary view has been held by the administration, which under its "hold the line" policy has not until recently even entertained any notion of removing subsidies from meat. This administration policy of holding prices in line has been at the sacrifice of greater beef production, particularly in the feeding branch of the industry.

More recently, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has proposed a plan for removing subsidy payments on June 30, 1946, with an upward adjustment in meat price ceilings to compensate for half the subsidies and absorption by beef producers and feeders of the other half.

While the poll indicates a firm determination of stockmen to get rid of the subsidy structure at the earliest possible moment, Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association calls particular attention to the fact that it in no way indicates approval by the industry of a continuance of price controls or any of the other wartime restrictions. Instead, it is the hope of the industry that the Price Control Act will expire on June 30, 1946, and that the subsidy removal program can then be accomplished under a free-price economy.

his title impregnable and complete. Reavis never dreamed that anyone would ever cross the ocean to "go behind the returns," for certified copies of recorded documents were, in the same manner as original documents, admissible evidence in courts. These certified copies of the records, when submitted to some of the greatest lawyers of the United States, like Roscoe Conkling, Robert G. Ingersoll and James O. Broadhead, were pronounced invulnerable. This was true "prima facie" since these genuine authenticated copies showed that the title so existed upon royal and official records of Spain and Mexico.

"The plan to secure the Peralta Grant was not conceived in a day," said Reavis when brought to trial. "It was the result of a series of crimes extending over a score of years. At first the stake was small, but it grew and grew in magnitude, until even I was appalled at the possibilities. My hand constantly gained strength. Noted men pleaded my cause, and unlimited capital was at my command," he concluded.

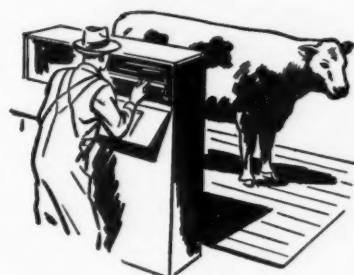
Thus fell Reavis' house of cards. There was something pathetic about his

glasses to win this immense estate, and be compelled to assume the responsibilities involved in the confirming of this barony by your honors, even with the fictitious values that have been bestowed upon it. Yet for the honor of my family, I shall fight on; yes, to the bitter end."

His wife had believed in him implicitly when he appeared before her with the astounding story that raised her from a Cinderella to the baroness of a principality. No wonder that she married him and believed him until Judge Wilbur F. Stone of the Court of Land Claims completely demolished the structure that had taken Reavis more than a quarter of a century to construct.

The fate of the Dona Sofia was tragic. She was innocent of all blame. She had been trained for a life of luxury. She had been presented at the proud Spanish court, yet because of the imposition practiced by her husband, although she had no knowledge of his conniving, she was forced to support herself and her children by taking in washing.





# WEIGHTS MUST BE EXACT

Way back in the "good old days" butchers threw in a piece of liver for the cat and handed out wieners to the children, while buyers and sellers of livestock frequently agreed on weights without the formality of using scales.

Today with the constant narrowing of margins, accuracy in weights is absolutely essential and scales from those large enough to weigh a load of hogs to those small enough to weigh a ham, have to be precise and dependable.

Scales used by Armour are made by leading manufacturers and are subject to regular periodic inspections

by experts representing their manufacturers, or in many cases by State Agents, and if ever the results of a weighing of livestock are in doubt, it is possible to make a speedy and satisfying test of the scales.

The time is past when either the packer or the stockman can afford to be complacent regarding weights. In recognition of this fact, Armour's scales everywhere are under constant scrutiny and accuracy of weighing is assured.

President.

## **ARMOUR** and Company

## End of the Trail

James Addison Reavis was convicted of fraud, fined \$10,000 and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. However, he served only two, due to the efforts of friends in his behalf. His wife and children took up residence in Denver, where for a brief period they were charges of the county.

In 1902, Sophia L. M. Reavis sued James Addison Reavis on charges of desertion and non-support. Reavis at that time had disappeared and his wife had no idea where he was. His sentence in the penitentiary broke him and he was no longer the man he had been, for he had been a proud man. He was seen at times on the streets of Phoenix, and he invariably had some scheme for mending his broken fortunes; but the resource and the ingenuity which were his in his youth were missing. In 1904 he returned again to Arizona "to aid in various utilitarian schemes contemplating the reclamation act. For," continues a Denver paper dated Oct. 2, 1904, "his knowledge of the condition of the lands of the West and of the history of their development makes all he has to say valuable."

The former Dona Sofia continued to make Denver her home and passed away in that city in 1934 at the age of 71. Few who knew her had ever heard her story.

So it was that this man—James Addison Reavis—in poverty and obscurity conceived and executed, without confederates, a crime requiring marvelous ingenuity and sublime audacity, which required nearly 20 years to complete. By it he rose to affluence. He traveled between the Pacific and the Atlantic in special cars, hobnobbed with millionaires and government officials, retained a dozen of the ablest lawyers in the United States, had a country house in Staten Island, another in Mexico. He tasted of the sweets of influence and wealth, and he sipped the bitter dregs of humiliation and disgrace. He saw dishonor brought upon his loved ones by his own scheming and intrigue and was unable to lift a finger to help. He came to see that he had built up a house of sand, and with its crumbling, he learned wisdom. So passed the Baron Don James, and his "Barony of Arizona," the greatest hoax ever perpetrated in this country.

Even yet, when an estate is being settled in Arizona, the heirs sometimes find among the papers of the deceased an old deed, signed by a grandee of the Baronia of Arizona, granting land to the family. But when they hurry out to claim their heritage, they discover that the handsome document is a worthless relic of perhaps the greatest swindle of modern times, for like other crimes the story of the Barony of Arizona lives on, cropping up here and there, the charm and the romance of the story conjuring up pictures of stately Don James and the lovely Dona Sofia as first seen in Arizona, in a shiny black coach drawn by six milk-white horses.

## Quotes On When to Market

Good Sense—(Hot Irons, California Cattlemen's Association) "This writer is too dumb to predict the effects of peace upon our cattle markets, but it just looks like good sense to sell salable stuff while we know that prices are good rather than to gamble on higher prices or the even greater risk of feed shortage and drought. What was that about a 'bird in the hand'?"

\* \* \*

Ready to Go—(Harry H. Smith, extension animal husbandman for Colorado A. & M. College) "Experimental work and records of cattlemen have established the fact that cattle make little gain in August, about hold their own from Sept. 1 to 15 and are likely to lose weight after the middle of September. It will pay stockmen to save the late grass

by marketing cattle now. . . . By starting early to market the fall peak can be flattened out and much-needed meat will be put on the market when it will do the most good."

\* \* \*

Now Is the Time—(Montana Stockgrower) "Now is the time for you to give consideration to your shipping program, if you have not already done so. This looks like the time to do the best job of culling that you have ever done. No one is worried about the bottom dropping out of the cattle market and certainly there is no reason for panic or disorder. If the government's cattle marketing quota is to be met this year, the smart move would seem, where it is at all possible, to ship early and avoid the rush. It appears that we must lengthen our shipping season, and the only way that that can safely be done is to start at an earlier date."

## GROUP ACTIVITIES

Elections held at the regular quarterly meeting of the Santa Clara County Cattlemen's Association (Calif.) at Gilroy, have placed Jere W. Sheldon of Madrone in the presidency for the seventh consecutive time. All other officers were also re-elected; they included Charles O'Connell of San Jose, vice-president; Porter T. Peabody of Gilroy, treasurer; Harvey L. Hansen of San Jose, secretary. Directors are: Lewis Carpenter, A. W. Chesbro and Frank Dexter, all of Gilroy; James Wright and James Bonetti of San Jose.

The office of the California Cattlemen's Association has moved from 55 New Montgomery St., to 659 Monadnock Bldg., at 681 Market St., San Francisco, "to get more space for our growing organization," announces Secretary Dan C. McKinney.

Elected president of the Sam Houston Cattlemen's Association recently was Karl Leediker, Crockett, Tex.; secretary-treasurer is Leroy Favor.

F. E. Mollin and Radford Hall of the American National Live Stock Association, attended on Aug. 11, a meeting at Pueblo, Colo., of the Pueblo County Cattle Growers Association. A. L. Allen of Pueblo is president of the group.

A committee consisting of W. E. Penniwell and Howard Sailor of Gilford, Mont., and Gerald Richardson of Havre, Mont., is drawing up by-laws and otherwise laying the foundation for a Hill County Chapter of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, according to Montana Stockgrower. At a meeting called by W. T. Cowan, Box Elder, 50 Hill County stockmen named such a committee and decided that members of the new organization were also to become members of the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



### A SOCIAL MEETING

There's a dance and social meetin'  
(here's 'nouncement came by mail)

At the district's new brick school-house just a few miles down the trail.

There'll be lots of fun I'm certain for the caller's Sagebrush Bill;

He that bought the Johnson meadows at the foot of Greenhorn hill.

Folks will go from miles around here—and the crew of Lazy S;  
'Sides the schoolma'am, girls aplenty—there'll be one for me I guess.

With Old Perkins on the fiddle not a moment will be slow.

Moonlight waltzes, then a square dance; holdin' hands as 'round you go.

There's a funny thing 'bout dances, one thing that I've always found,  
Just a very short time after there's a weddin' somewhere 'round.

So I'll shine my boots this evening, ride by Sorrel to the dance;

Yes, this shack is mighty lonesome —p'raps it's my turn for romance.

WALTER B. WEARE.



## Conservation Conversation



**ANN:** Good Grief! More tomatoes?

**DAN:** Yep. But don't blame me. Ma Nature just does things in a big, impulsive way.



**ANN:** Well, you *could* introduce Ma Nature to our friends, the Safeway people.

**DAN:** Safeway? I don't get it.



**ANN:** Surplus, my dear husband, is something Safeway stores deal with firmly to stop waste. Nature over-produces. Then Safeway comes to the rescue . . . buying at the farm to save us a loss . . . selling with a low mark-up to give their customers the benefit of straight-line distribution.

**DAN:** Sure, I know all that. But —



**ANN:** So—if Mother Nature and Safeway could just get together and make a deal — I wouldn't have all these extra tomatoes to can.

**DAN:** That's what I like about you. You're so *practical*.



**ANN:** You appeal to me, too. Especially when you're a-peeling tomatoes. So get into your apron, big boy, and get to work.

**DAN:** Humph! I never should have married a patriotic woman.

### Safeway's efficient distribution system is a life saver

I. J. BURR, raspberry-grower of Orem, Utah, summed up Safeway's value to growers when he stated "With their efficient distribution system Safeway ships a good part of our berries out to other areas, so the local market is better stabilized. Over the Fourth of July period—all season in fact—Safeway advertises and pushes our berries without cost to us. All this gives our Association members a much better opportunity to make a decent living."



**SAFEGWAY** THE NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORES

**NOTE:** Better than a third of our customers are farm folks. Find out why. Trade one full month at your Safeway grocer's — and see how much you save!

## CRAMPING OUT

*A Western Outing Has Its Raw  
Backs*

By HOWARD HAYNES

"Alkali" Iggers, Esq.,  
Cross I Dude Ranch,  
Pancake, Colorado

Dear Sir:

Your solicitous letter of inquiry is hereby acknowledged. Regarding a post-war return engagement at the Cross I dude hostelry, I will frankly say the issue remains in doubt. Whether or not I visit the wide open spaces depends on your reaction to a program of rehabilitation I shall outline as follows:

Would it be violating any western tradition, or personal ideal, for you to relieve the saddle sits-uation at the Cross I? Those ridge-pole settees you installed on your hide-rack horses would split an atom and cause it to walk bow-legged. Mind you, Alk, I am not posing as an authority on saddlery—I wouldn't know Lord Hackamore from the archbishop of Cantleberry if I met them in a cow-shed—but I know a raw deal when I have one.

On my last visit to your place I was sorely—and I'll say that again—sorely tempted to bring this to your attention. But, being new to the West, I was not sure just how to register a "beef." Let it suffice to recall that, for two months

after I returned home, I sat my desk chair side-saddle and gingerly.

Your Cross I pack-trips also stir up tender memories. Especially those nights spent ("squandered" is a better word) in the open. Back to nature sans upholstery is not my idea of wooing the sandman. A single blanket is easy to pack, but when used as a mattress it merely accentuates such minor irritants as rocks, pine-knots and the flashlight you can never locate when a pack-rat comes to build a nest in your boot.

Another thing, Alk: how about a cook-book session with "Chuck-wagon" Wilkes, your grub wrangler? His ideas of culinary sanitation are no red points in his favor. I also take issue with his making coffee so strong the steam from the pot will hold up a skillet of eggs. Chuck's "dough-gods" are durable enough to anchor an oyster barge; but if they are not a hazard to digestion, I'll eat a cast-iron crumpet with the crust on. His beefsteak friend a la whang-leather is a severe test to the mechanism of mastication. When I returned home from the Cross I, it was necessary to apply for a priority and have my upper plate retooled for brown bread.

I am not musically inclined, I couldn't carry a tune in a pack-sack, and the only reason I mention this handicap is that I share it with Singin' Shorty, your camp-fire Sinatra. Even the coyotes resent his nasal butchery of "Lonesome Cowboy," "Buffalo Gal" and "Hell Among the Yearlin's." To me, his off-key renditions

are adolescent, adenoidal and ad nauseum—if you'll pardon my Latin accent.

My next appearance, if any, will find me in suitable costume—suitable to comfort and the "hoorawing" of your guides, I shall wear a floppy felt hat complete with trout flies, in place of that ten-gallon booby trap my head was snared under the last time.

I realize a wide-brimmed sombrero is indispensable local color and is useful to dip up drinking water from mountain streams. Personally, I prefer a collapsible metal drinking cup. A cup lacks the sombrero's flavor of barn dust, pine bark and horse hair, but it's a handy gadget for my money. These cups are tricky, though. I loaned mine once to a sheepherder, and it collapsed prematurely and snarled his moustache. He was all in a dither before the "all clear" sounded.

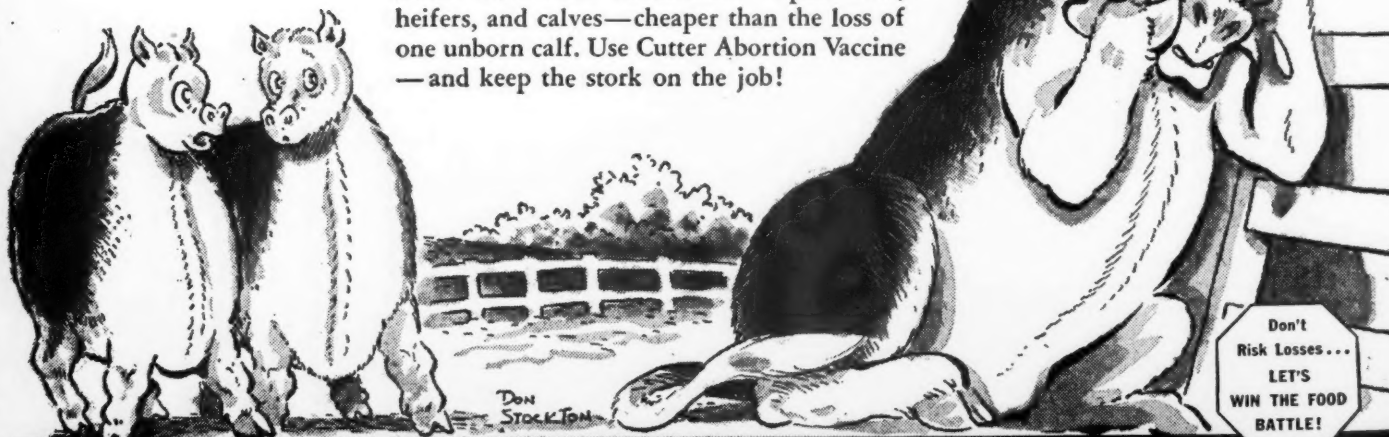
In approaching the subject of saddle pants, I feel I am getting to the bottom of all this. A man of my years and construction needs room for expansion in the area of saddle pressure. Skin-tight levis make a fellow look tall in the saddle, but an extra yard of material across the bow allows more clearance for mooring. You boss your spread, Alk, and I'll look after mine. Don't fence me in!

Now, Alk, I hope this won't cause you any third-degree burns. I have referred to your claptrap paraphernalia in a spirit of humility. If you come through with a little reconstruction work I probably will, come the peace, fork over some

## "SHE CLAIMS THE STORK IS ON A STRIKE

—BUT TRUTH IS, SHE NEEDS CUTTER ABORTION VACCINE!"

If bovine abortion is cutting into your profits this year, better make peace with the stork—vaccinate with Cutter Abortion Vaccine! Made from living cultures of *Brucella Abortus* organisms, Abortion Vaccine won't cause the disease, but builds sound immunity. Experts advise herd-wide vaccination—open cows, heifers, and calves—cheaper than the loss of one unborn calf. Use Cutter Abortion Vaccine—and keep the stork on the job!



**CUTTER Laboratories** • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897



hay for another outing. By that time I should be fully recovered from the wear and tear of my last visit with you.

But don't neglect, Alk, to have the Cross I tested for short-sightedness. Until then, best wishes from the epistle-packin' papa.—BOSTON BILL.

## Washington Notes

An end to rationing of beef may come sometime this fall unless unforeseen supply complications develop, according to officials. In the meantime, beef, veal, and lamb ration values are to be cut by about 20 per cent—perhaps on Sept. 3. Little hope is held out for an early end to rationing of pork, hams or bacon because of the low 1945 hog production.

The OPA, it is reported, probably will lift present restrictions on livestock slaughter by mid-September (recently non-federally inspected plants were given authority to slaughter 100 per cent of their quota for cattle—15 per cent more than previously).

Set-aside orders on beef, veal and pork hams have already been lifted.

Promise of increase in the heavier than expected flow of meat, particularly beef, to market and slackened purchases by the army which has accumulated huge stockpiles in Europe and the Pacific are given as factors attributing to the present improvement in the meat situation.

A bill introduced by Senator Connally of Texas would require the government

in its purchase of meat to pay prices that will reflect to the producers not less than the market prices which prevailed on Oct. 2, 1942. The measure would cover purchases for the next two years. The bill has been endorsed by the Joint Livestock Committee at the proposal of Judge J. G. Montague, Ft. Worth, Texas, attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

An OPA order prohibits slaughterers who have become affiliated, on or after July 29, 1945, with retail, wholesale, industrial or institutional users, from delivering to such establishments a greater proportion of meat than was delivered to them during the three reporting periods immediately preceding July 29, 1945.

Reportedly in the wind, although not yet officially announced, are new trade agreements to be negotiated with Canada and Great Britain under the reciprocal trade agreement. Dealings with other countries—with Latin America at the end of the list—are expected to follow.

In response to a question concerning the six-month guarantee on subsidies, a letter from OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, dated Aug. 6, had this much to say: "This office will take no action to decrease the amount of the direct feeder subsidy in such a way as to destroy the proper expectation of the feeder that cattle which he has commenced to feed

in reliance upon the subsidy will be ineligible for subsidy payment. When conditions change sufficiently to warrant subsidy reduction, feeders will be given ample advance notice of the proposed change in order to permit them to adjust their operations."

In an endeavor to offset present regulations under which former owners of surplus real estate have third priority in the purchase of such property, Sen. Scott W. Lucas of Illinois offers an amendment to the Surplus Property Act. He would give former owners of such real estate classified as "suitable for agricultural use" a top priority for its purchase. Federal, state and local government priorities currently hold precedence over those of former owners.

The Agriculture Department's office of information makes note that since July 1, all limitations have been removed from the production of farm machinery.

Lend-lease, after 40 billion dollars cost, has ended. Although beef did not figure largely in these transactions, pork was a major meat item.

### FILL-HOSS-OPHY

Buckskin Roy was a cagey cowboy,  
When his rodeo suffered losses,  
He added hops and buckwheat chops  
To the menu of his 'hosses'.

—HOWARD HAYNES.

## WHO SAYS BLACKLEG & "SHIPPING FEVER" VACCINES ARE "ALL ALIKE?"

They're not, by a long shot—and here's why it pays to get CUTTER!

**Blacklegol IS different—better!** While there are many good blackleg vaccines, there's one advantage that makes Cutter Blacklegol *unquestionably* your first choice. It's "alhydrox"—a special process patented by Cutter. Here's how it works:

The best possible protection against most disease killers would be small, repeated doses of vaccine. Naturally, this isn't practical. *But you get the same effect with "alhydrox."* It's a special chemical process which holds the vaccine in the animals' tissues, releasing it slowly—just like small shots over a prolonged period.

One "hefty" shot of ordinary vaccine—no matter how good—can never equal "alhydrox" protection. *Without "alhydrox,"* much of the vaccine is lost through normal body excretions soon after injection.

**Pelmenal is different, too!** Just as in Blacklegol, you get Cutter "alhydrox" with Pelmenal for "shipping fever". Not only does it prevent Hemorrhagic Septicemia, but builds resistance against pulmonary infections, as well.

Think it over! We think you'll agree that "alhydrox" alone makes Cutter Vaccines the better buy—*anytime!*

If not available locally, write for name of nearest supplier. Address any Cutter branch office . . .  
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

# FIVE BILLION DOLLAR FAMILY BU

WHEN Grandma was a farm girl, she tended the chickens, milked the cows, churned the butter (72 percent of the nation's butter was home-churned then; less than 20 percent today). When she produced more eggs and butter than the family could eat, she would trade the rest for "pin-money" or frills.

Today, Grandma's "pin-money" has become BIG money. Last year it added more than five billion dollars to the income of U. S. farmers. That's more than hogs brought in—or cattle—or sheep. Just look:

#### 1944 Gross Farm Income

Dairy Products.....	\$2,969,000,000	} \$5,264,000,000
Poultry Products.....	2,295,000,000	
Hogs.....	2,796,000,000	
Cattle and Calves.....	2,607,000,000	
Sheep, Lambs and Wool.....	450,000,000	

And believe it or not, dairy products alone returned more money to farm families than the entire corn and wheat crops combined!

Any way you look at it, cows and chickens is a great industry. It is nation-wide, too. California and Texas are crowding close on the leaders—Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. From millions of small dairy herds and chicken flocks in every state, as well as from large-scale operations, comes the enormous volume of dairy and poultry products that are such a vital source of our nation's food.



## Here We Are Again!

This series of advertisements is renewed in this issue and will appear monthly. We again invite you to send in good ideas which will help others in the business of farming and ranching. We will pay you \$5 for each good idea accepted by the judges, whose decisions are final. And, don't forget to come in and see us whenever you are in Chicago—or if you haven't time to visit, phone us at Yards 4200, Extension 710, or write us at any time about any matter which pertains to agriculture. Remember our address: F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.



## CULL THE NON-LAYERS Now!

Hens in your flocks that are still producing eggs regularly in the early fall months are superior layers. They are the ones to save for breeding stock, writes H. L. Kempster, chairman of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Kempster says it's easy to select the good layers. They are the hens with white bleached shanks and with old, frayed and brittle plumage. The slick hens with yellow legs and smooth feathers are the ones that should be used for poultry meat. They should be culled out of your flock to make room for mature, ready-to-lay pullets now on the range. As it doesn't pay to sell laying hens, try to examine all individuals in your flock carefully. A red comb and moist, expanded vent are sure signs of a layer. If the vent is dry, puckered and yellow, you may be certain that hen has stopped laying for some time.

## ROY GUY REALLY KNOWS SHEEP

When Roy F. Guy, head lamb buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago since 1931, was a lad of 17, he answered an ad in a Kansas City newspaper. That led to his first job with Swift as a \$4-a-week messenger boy. Before his first year ended, he had doubled his salary and was getting a start in calf buying. At the ripe age of 22, Roy Guy was head calf buyer at Chicago. He held this post for 10 years and then went back to the starting line to learn lamb buying. In his 46 years with Swift, Roy Guy has bought many million lambs and judged in many a show ring. But his greatest pride is in the boys he hired and trained who have made good with the Company. "I always told a new boy to be careful in choosing his Company . . . and to stay with it," he says.



Roy F. Guy in show ring

## Reclaim Croplands with Wheatgrass

Ranchers who have need of extra grass can often bring abandoned croplands back into production with crested wheatgrass. In tests conducted by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with ranchers, and reported by Clinton H. Wasser, good stands of crested wheatgrass established on abandoned croplands in northeastern Colorado have supported *as much stock per acre as two to four acres of good native sod will* in the spring and early summer. And it makes pasture two or three weeks earlier in the spring, and later in the fall when the moisture is good.

**Time to Reseed:** September is a good time to reseed lands to either crested or western wheatgrass. The job may also be done in the late fall or early spring. For best results, try six to eight pounds of seed per acre drilled into grain, sudan, sorghum, millet or weed stubble. Land badly grown up to perennial weeds may first require heavy discing or even plowing before seeding.



# LY BUSINESS



## LET'S KEEP THE MACHINE IN GEAR



F. M. Simpson

In these days of mechanized farming practically everyone is familiar with the gears that make the wheels of tractors, combines, and other equipment go 'round.

We know that should one gear be removed or get out of line—or even if a single gear-tooth is broken—the machine won't run smoothly, if at all.

It is much the same with the livestock and meat industry. The three main gears are the producer, the processor and the retailer. When any one of these "driving gears" gets out of order then the entire industry suffers. Coordination of their interests can contribute greatly to the smooth functioning of the industry as a whole. None of us gains by insisting too vigorously that our part of the industry is the only one which has problems that matter. We gain more by trying to look at our particular problems as they affect all of us. In other words, whatever hurts or helps the producer hurts or helps the processor and the retailer also.

The livestock and meat industry is an important part of the national economic structure. We at Swift & Company believe that we can contribute most to the welfare of America—and ourselves—by promoting harmonious practical working relations between producers, processors and retailers.

*F. M. Simpson.*

Agricultural Research Department

**Swift & Company** **Union Stock Yards**  
**CHICAGO 9**  
**ILLINOIS**

## Martha Logan's Recipe for SKILLET DINNER

Pan fry 1 lb. bulk sausage meat with 2 tablespoons onions until brown. Pour off the drippings. Add 2 cups cooked rice, 1½ cups canned tomatoes and ½ cup chili sauce. Blend well. Cover and cook over very low heat for 30 minutes. Do not raise the cover. Serve with lettuce salad and crusty bread. Serves 6 to 8.

## 26,000 Bidders for Livestock

Livestock prices are the result of competitive buying by more than 3,500 meat packing plants in the United States and over 22,500 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially.

Competition is keen among these many buyers, and the price your livestock brings is determined by their competitive bids.



### Soda Bill Sez:

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...That hard work and hard thinking now will help prevent hard times later on.

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Front View



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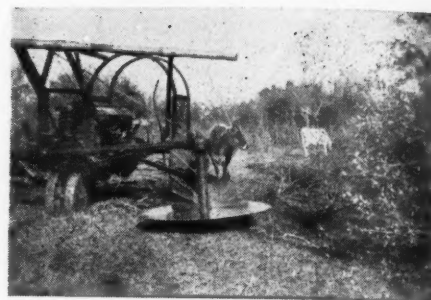
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Clearing Dense Underbrush

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The Bell System was the largest source of Radar for our fighting forces.

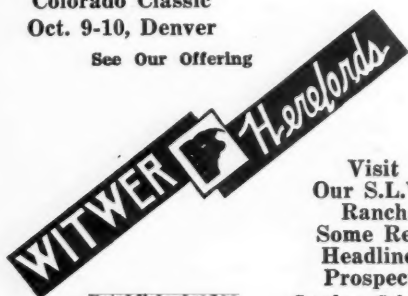
This is not surprising, for Radar development and production stem from the same roots that produced and continue to nourish this country's telephone system.

Radar, the instrument which enabled our land, sea and air forces to spot enemy targets through darkness, smoke or fog, was one of the outstanding new fighting instruments of the war.

If you're waiting for a home telephone, it helps a little to know that Radar is one of the reasons. For years telephone manufacturing plants were devoted to war needs.

**The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

Plan Now to Attend  
Colorado Classic  
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Our S.L.W.  
Ranch  
Some Real  
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Prospects  
Established 1899  
Stow Witwer      Greeley, Colo.  
Harvey Witwer, Jr.

## NEW DISEASE WARNING

A virus disease which is in some respects difficult to distinguish from hoof-and-mouth disease is described as "vesicular stomatitis." Cattle, horses and mules are susceptible to the ailment, although the latter two species do not contract hoof-and-mouth. The newly identified disease, according to the California department of agriculture, carries the mouth lesions of hoof-and-mouth but differs otherwise, in that it is not quite so contagious, it spreads more slowly and also does not so often cause lesions on the feet and udders of cows.

## MISCELLANY

From a report in the Kansas Stockman, organ of the Kansas Live Stock Association, we have briefed Kansas' new law on importation of livestock: The act exempts from inspection or health certification (1) steers, (2) livestock delivered for sale on a terminal market, (3) livestock destined for immediate slaughter and (4) livestock delivered to serum plants. It also provides that livestock may be brought in for grazing under permit without inspection.

In mid-August Arizona Cattle Growers' News Letter reported 12 cents refused for yearlings in Cochise County and 12½ cents turned down in Apache County. Few cattlemen seemed ready to trade. Rains in the state had relieved drought worries for the time.

Highest selling purebred animal ever to be sold at public auction in Florida was a registered Brahman, April's 842, which brought \$2,150 at a sale at Ocala last February, according to the Florida Cattleman.

Picked by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to handle the new slaughter certification program was Gayle G. Armstrong, Roswell, N. M., operator of two New Mexico cattle ranches and two irrigated farms and partner in a Ft. Stockton, Texas, ranch.

All the types of western wood posts except Rocky Mountain red cedar need some kind of treatment, says R. E. Ford, extension forester for Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins. Four main methods are: (1) the open tank treatment with creosote and oil, (2) pentachlorophenol, (3) sodium fluoride, or (4) zinc chloride. The first two treatments are used on dry posts and the two latter on newly cut green wood. Instructions may be obtained from the college.

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**



# BACA GRANT DISPERSES

CRESTONE, COLORADO

750 REGISTERED HEREFORDS  
(500 LOTS) AT THE RANCH

Sept. 24-25

Pictured are young individuals selling, representative of the offspring of the three leading Baca Grant sires, all of which sell and over which there is much debate as to which is the best sire.



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A delightful trip, real cow country. The greatest set of registered Herefords ever put up at auction. Some say it will be the Hereford "Sale of the Century."

### A Balanced Offering:

- Herd bulls proved beyond doubt.
- Young sires in the proving.
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- Show prospects, both bulls and females, in the show barn and still with their dams.
- Yearling heifers in volume, with quality.
- Bred two-year-old heifers, carrying the service of bulls that, up to now, money could not buy.
- Dozens upon dozens of replacement heifers and young cows that never would be sold except at dispersion.
- Cows with calves at side and bred back again.

There will be high prices, yes; but the quantity, the quality and the balanced nature of the offering make it such that any breeder will find cattle that he can successfully use, selling within reach of his buying power.

Please let us know when you are coming, how you are coming, and how many will be in your party, so that we may arrange reservations for you.

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**BACA GRANT**  
CRESTONE, COLORADO

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BACA PRINCESS 21ST 4293704 December 12, 1944

Sire: WHR Elation 52nd  
Dam: Lady Dom. C. 237th by WHR Reality 13th



BACA R. DOMINO 62ND 3838530 May 28, 1943

Sire: OJR Royal Domino 10th  
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When people support their government they control that government, but when the government supports the people it will control them.

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## COLORADO CATTLE

(Continued from Page 10)

part of beef production, Colorado ranchers made spectacular profits. This period was all too brief, however, for the sudden deflation following World War I brought the price of Colorado beef down to the lowest level since 1895. It was estimated in 1921, according to one writer, that "about \$50,000,000 had been squeezed out of livestock values in 12 months in Colorado."

In the lush years from 1925 to 1929, a sharp recovery was recorded, but hundreds of stockmen had already failed before the upswing. In the primary depression period following 1929 many who had survived the post-war slump were forced into bankruptcy and liquidation. Administrative efforts at "pump priming" did result in a steady upward trend in livestock prices from the low of 1934 until the outbreak of World War II. Colorado livestock raisers responded to the demands for increased production following Pearl Harbor and raised the number of cattle produced to the highest in the history of the industry. Correspondingly, the price of Colorado beef climbed to an all-time high in 1943 when the average reached \$71.30 per head.

Colorado has good reason to be proud of the \$5,000,000 cattle industry within its borders. Denver has become the fifth largest livestock market in the nation and the quality of beef sold at the Union Stock Yards is not surpassed by any state. Colorado is also the fourth largest producer of Hereford cattle in the United States, and its top beef grades set the nation's highest prices annually. In



John W. Iliff, prominently identified with the development of the cattle industry in Colorado.

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**





This impression is made from the original copper and lead engraving used by Mr. Iliff in his newspaper notices.

breeding stock, the state's herds have become world-famous. Two Hereford bulls sold at the National Western Stock Show in January, 1945, brought the unprecedented price of \$50,000 each.

The future of the range cattle industry in Colorado presents a complex picture. Much will depend upon world market conditions and the ability of the nation to provide maximum employment. The war has shown that Americans desire more and better beef than at any time in their history, and that the principal market factor will be their ability to pay for as much meat as they desire to eat. Unemployment, drastic changes in tariff policies, national or international depressions or uncontrolled inflation or deflation can result in almost immediate catastrophe. In general, the industry is in much better condition than at the end of World War I. Ranchers and bankers alike have tried to avoid the conditions which led to the disaster of 1921. Indebtedness has been materially decreased and even wiped out by a considerable percentage of livestock operators. Wise and careful planning, combined with the scientific use of natural range resources can result in a vigorous post-war cattle industry in Colorado.

#### Florida Test Project

An opportunity for cattlemen to observe and study development of the four most popular beef breeds—Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Brahman—under identical conditions is being provided by a new project of the United States Sugar Corp. at Clewiston, Fla. Aim will be "to demonstrate to Florida cattlemen that a good job can be done with any of the four leading beef breeds under improved local conditions; to get some trace or indication of which of the four breeds are best adapted to Florida conditions on improved range; to play its part in further development of the now great Florida cattle industry; to speed up-grading of Florida's cattle."

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bacterin is prepared under strict regulations and is released only after the Blackleg Bacterin is checked and rechecked.

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#### A National Cooperative

#### Owned and Controlled by Live Stock Producers

A total of 10,575,650 head of livestock, valued at \$374,216,427.65, was handled last year by the 39 offices operated by our members agencies at principal markets listed below:

**CHICAGO**  
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**DETROIT**  
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**SALT LAKE CITY**  
—North Salt Lake  
—Los Angeles  
—Ogden

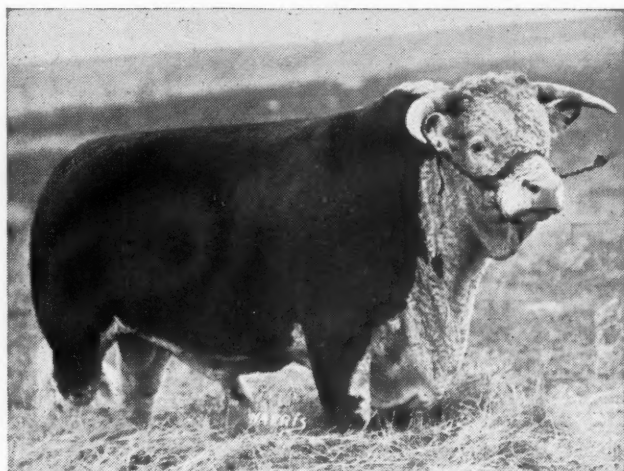
**CINCINNATI**  
—Dayton, Ohio  
—Lexington, Ky.  
—Springfield, Ohio

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**BUFFALO**  
**SIoux CITY**  
**COLUMBUS**  
—Cleveland  
—Pittsburgh  
—Wapakoneta, Ohio  
—Wash. C. H., Ohio  
—Findlay, Ohio  
—Mount Vernon, Ohio  
—Toledo  
—Hicksville, Ohio  
—Coshocton, Ohio  
—Lancaster, Ohio

**MILWAUKEE**  
—Green Bay, Wis.  
**INDIANAPOLIS**  
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**NATL. STOCK YARDS**  
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**SOUTH ST. JOSEPH**  
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L. R. Houck, Manager

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

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Oct. 2

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KANSAS CITY IS ONE OF THE NATION'S  
LEADING CENTRAL MARKETS

Kansas City Stock Yards Company

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CATTLE AND BEEF INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Among major recommendations of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in late July were:

1. Increase of at least 50 cents per cwt. in the maximum compliance price on AA and A grades of beef, with compensating increases in the wholesale and retail ceiling prices of these grades.
2. Elimination of the over-all ceiling price on cattle and calves, "inasmuch as prices are controlled by maximum compliance prices."
3. Subsidy removal as average drove costs decline from top of the stabilization range to be at the rate of 2 cents for each 3-cent decline in price, instead of 4 cents for each 5-cent decline in price under the present order. This would leave more support at lower price ranges when the big runs are on than under the present order.
4. Establishment of two grades on "baby beef" carcasses, that would be completely outside the category of aged beef—this in order to promote the feeding of greater number of calves.
5. Securing commitment from all meat purchasing agencies of the federal government both as to amount to be taken and the price to be paid during 1946.
6. That it might be necessary to work out a system of priorities covering transportation of livestock and meat products.

In the conference's discussions it was recognized that, in the event of an early termination of the Japanese war, appropriations for payment of subsidies beyond July 1, 1946, on anything like the present basis are extremely unlikely.

—THE

## Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

Now that the atomic bomb has jarred Japan out of the war, perhaps some of the scientists can devise a way to jar OPA loose from its determination to hold the line on certain basic food commodities, although many other such commodities and labor are not accorded the same treatment. . . . Just why vegetables and fruits of practically every description have been permitted to sell at prices far above normal, although in daily use on consumers' tables, has not been explained. Only a few staple foods such as meat, bread, milk and sugar are singled out for the special "hold-the-line" treatment.

\* \* \*

At this writing (a week after the Japanese surrender) there are no signs of panicky marketing by range cattle producers. Cattle in many areas are held back largely because of continued rains through July and August, which have kept grass from curing and cattle from hardening into satisfactory condition for shipping. Big runs are to be expected

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



from now on. Very likely transportation facilities, more than any other one factor, will determine the volume for any given period and prevent swamping market and packinghouse facilities.

\* \* \*

The Lord certainly appears to be on our side. With the tremendous worldwide demand for food, it now appears that 1945 will bring forth a bounteous feed and food crop of almost every variety. Never was it more badly needed.

\* \* \*

What has become of the cereal boosters who a couple of years ago were so sure that it was uneconomic to fatten livestock on grains that could be used for direct human consumption? They tried hard, but missed. The agricultural industry of this country is so much based upon livestock production that to try to abandon it in any considerable degree is unthinkable, even in a war emergency.

\* \* \*

Now that the war is over, wartime controls cannot be lifted too quickly to suit the great majority of people. President Truman is to be congratulated on moving quickly in this direction. At the same time, there is some evidence that the bureaucrats are reluctant to give up. For instance, ODT announces the lifting of controls on retail delivery service on Nov. 1, excusing the delay with the suggestion that tires and manpower are not available in sufficient quantity at this time. Why not let each individual decide that problem for himself? There is no excuse for such controls when the war is over.

\* \* \*

It is to be hoped that Congress will stop selective service inductions as its first move on reconvening. There certainly is no excuse for continued drafting of men from farms, ranches and many other essential industries under present conditions. Enlistments should be placed on a voluntary basis to maintain the army at whatever size is necessary, and Selective Service would have shown good judgment by voluntarily stopping inductions instead of blindly going ahead on the old pattern.

\* \* \*

It is to be hoped that the rationing of all food products will soon be stopped, as has already been done in the case of certain canned goods. While no doubt necessary as a war measure, natural laws will adjust the supply and demand situation better than any possible effort of the best planners the world ever saw. . . . One thing the public is anxious to know is whether butter is really as scarce as the absence of it in hotels and restaurants would indicate. With its high point values, housewives certainly buy very limited quantities. Some hotels and restaurants do not even serve it for breakfast. Is that necessary, or is it a way of making undue profits?

\* \* \*

The meat industry will hope to see its products favorably displayed on menus in the near future. Surely the public is

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*offers you*

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### 1. Freedom from Horns

All Aberdeen-Angus sires are polled and 100% natural dehorners.

### 2. Freedom from Cancer Eye

A natural immunity is yours with Aberdeen-Angus sires.

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### 4. Freedom from Color Variations

Aberdeen-Angus are an attractive, uniform, all-over black.

## FIELD DAY & SALE

# DENVER--Oct. 12-13

Come to the Field Day at 2 Bar 2 Ranch, October 12, and see for yourself the splendid results achieved by breeding registered Aberdeen-Angus sires to cows of that breed, other breeds and cross-breeds—see good beef calves out of dairy cows.

Come to the sale at Lamont Sale Pavilion, Stock Yards, October 13, and see how reasonably you can buy high-quality Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock—bulls, females. No world record shattering prices will be paid, but some mighty good cattle will change hands at good values.

## Western Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n

DR. W. B. LUTES, President  
Merino, Colo.

E. W. SERRELL,  
Secy. and Sale Manager

Address all catalog inquiries to Western Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n., Box 6525, Stockyards Station, Denver, Colorado

tired of seeing the three war standbys—fish, chicken and omelets—and will welcome the change.

\* \* \*

Looking back over the war period, the livestock and meat industry can pride itself that it has held up its end during a strenuous four years. The entire war effort of the country has been magnificent. The railroads have done a grand job. . . But the farmers and ranchers need make no apologies; they have produced food in unprecedented quantities without sufficient consideration for their manpower needs or their needs for essential equipment.

\* \* \*

This is truly a great country. The war has proved it beyond any possible challenge. No wonder there are thousands and thousands of people who would like to leave their homelands and come here.

\* \* \*

If the hundreds of billions of dollars that have been spent for destruction during the past five years had been spent for the betterment of mankind, what great things could have been accomplished!

\* \* \*

Some 13,000,000 men and women have served in uniform during the war. They will be the most powerful group in this country for many years to come. Let us hope that they organize efficiently and use their power wisely. If so, we can look to the future with confidence.

## The Meat Supply

(Continued from Page 7)

government is negotiating with Argentina for the purchase of a large quantity of dressed beef to alleviate a serious meat shortage in the Mexico City area. Whether any such deal will be consummated remains to be seen. For years, the United States and Mexico (according to our information) have been parties to a treaty prohibiting imports of cattle or dressed beef from any country where hoof-and-mouth disease exists. Feeder cattle, thin in flesh, will probably continue to come from that country in moderate volume in the near future.

With Canada, the situation will be different . . . That country has expanded beef production during the war and also has expanded packinghouse facilities. While statements have been published that surpluses will continue to go to England for the remainder of this year and the year 1946, already Canada is looking to the United States for an outlet for its surplus after that period, and since the war is now over, it may turn to our markets even before that time. It is rumored that a new trade agreement with Canada is already under consideration, although no official notice of public hearing thereon has yet been issued. It is understood that this year Canada's exports will be at least 50 per cent over the average annual exports in the years 1935-39, inclusive.

Imports from South America, except of

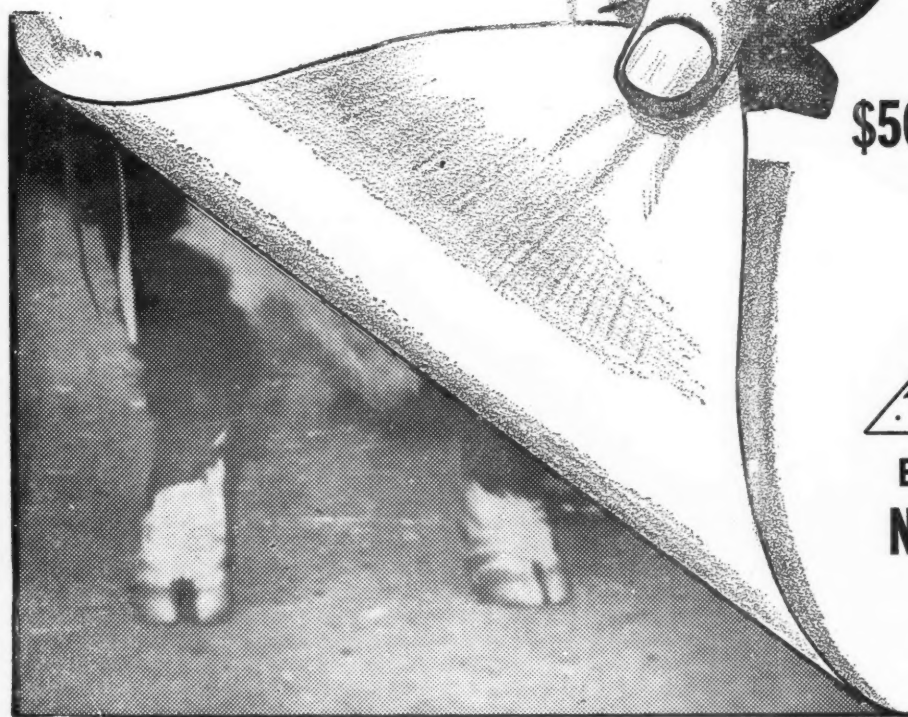
canned or cured beef products, are banned under the wise sanitary embargo contained in the present tariff act. It is possible that, with improved methods of shipping meat products developed as a war necessity, particularly the handling of boned frozen cuts, surpluses from Australia and New Zealand might occasionally reach West Coast markets, but if so, in all probability lamb and mutton cuts would predominate. We can expect some imports of dressed beef from Cuba but at the moment the main source of foreign meat supply appears to be Canada.

Fourth: The supply of pork which will be available next year is still something of an unknown quantity. While it is expected to be considerably below the 1944 volume, and may even be below this year's output, it still will doubtless be considerably larger than pre-war normal. The corn crop is making good progress and there is now hope for a large if not a near-record crop. Generally, throughout the Corn Belt it is a good two or three weeks late and it seems almost certain that there will be relatively large quantities of soft corn, as was the case last year. Large supplies of soft corn are more likely to promote cattle feeding than expanded hog production.

Fifth: It seems almost certain that beef production in the fall of 1945 and the year 1946 will be extremely large. For the first seven months of 1945 the federally inspected slaughter of cattle was 7,779,303 head, against 7,249,774 for

last year; against 3,798. This, despite weeks past, of the season market center writing (Australia) that the run on it is real receipts will be the record volume. The government feed Aug. 1 increase of 1. The corn crop insure relations for cattle feeding suggested above maturity. Cattle numbers extremely high Jan. 1, 1945, some 600,000 set a year record that herd to so large supply able. There of the point be made to the past, much above been considered approaching with an increase perhaps the beef that

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You At The Tri-State  
Futurity"



# 193 Bulls and Females

By 82 Consignors

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last year; of calves, 3,543,994 head, against 3,798,003 head a year ago. . . . This, despite the fact that for some weeks past, due largely to the lateness of the season, receipts at the principal market centers have been running considerably below a year ago. At this writing (Aug. 23) there are indications that the run is picking up and from now on it is reasonable to expect that receipts will be large, and may even exceed the record volume of last fall.

The government report as to cattle on feed Aug. 1 in the Corn Belt shows an increase of 16 per cent over a year ago. The corn crop is well enough along to insure relatively large supplies available for cattle feeding even though, as suggested above, it may not all reach full maturity.

Cattle numbers are still at an extremely high level. The number on hand Jan. 1, 1945 (81,760,000 head) was only some 600,000 below the all-time record set a year earlier. It should be remembered that in the process of reducing the herd to something like normal level, large supplies of beef are made available. There is no official determination of the point at which an attempt should be made to stabilize cattle numbers. In the past, whenever numbers have gone much above the 70,000,000 mark it has been considered that we were at least approaching the danger point. Even now, with an increased human population and perhaps the best consumer demand for beef that ever existed, it would seem

that somewhere from 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 head certainly would be a maximum desirable number.

Range cattle producers likewise should consider the fact that milk production is not likely to be maintained at its recent all-time peak. As the demand eases off we can expect that there will be liquidation of the culls of the dairy herds. Fortunately, the range cattle producer has had a good market and a good opportunity to cull his own herds, while dairy cast-offs seeking market outlets have been at a minimum.

There are optimists who envision a tremendous burst of industrial activity in the United States for several years to come, as the lag in production of consumer goods is overcome. It seems hardly possible, however, that any peacetime economy—however well managed—can give the consumers of this country a purchasing power at all close to the wartime maximum. Today, workers laid off at war plants are rushing to the employment offices. They find many jobs available, but at pay scales substantially lower than those to which they are accustomed. This difference may be less acute when reconversion is completed and automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and many other household necessities are being turned out in volume.

At best, it would seem that we can hardly expect a sufficient increase in meat consumption to take care of the present scale of production and on the basis of current livestock prices. This

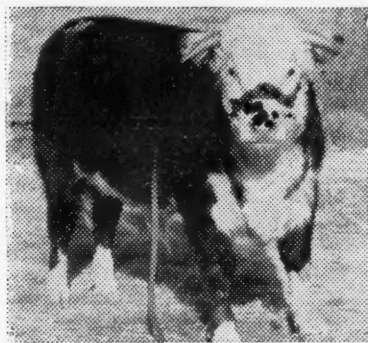
year's total meat production, currently estimated at about 22,700,000,000 pounds, is a good 30 per cent above the pre-war level of consumption. It seems reasonable to expect that there will be some price decline next year. We can hope that the army demand will continue relatively heavy for a year or two and that UNRRA will take sufficient amounts of meat for relief purposes to give the industry a chance to adjust its production more nearly to a peacetime level before there are disastrous declines in market prices. If UNRRA passes out of existence and the army demands are reduced to a peacetime basis, we see little hope for any extensive export outlet for American products. Therefore, our efforts should be devoted to developing the home market to the fullest possible extent, and to adjusting our production accordingly.

### TRAFFIC NOTES

In re the recent decision in the west-bound meat rates case in which the Interstate Commerce Commission sharply lowered rates on dressed meats from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast: The American National Live Stock Association, which did not favor the lowering of the rates, has asked for reconsideration of the decision on the record as it stands. Others making similar pleas include the western railroads, stockyards and packers. Effective date of the

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### R. J. ("BOB") MILLER SELLING OUT! AT PRIVATE SALE

I Will Sell Privately, Any Time After September 1 at My Ranch, Herd Bulls:

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Also: 60 Yearling Bulls; 50 2-Year-Old Heifers; 200 Cows; 75 Yearling Heifers; 175 Calves

The quality of these cattle is the result of 15 years of breeding using such famous sires as WHR Elation 21st and WHR Degree—AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT UNHURRIEDLY the tops in Hereford breeding—THE KIND THAT PRODUCES BEEF!

These cattle will be shown at my ranch, 14 miles out of Lodge Grass, Mont. (on Highway 87), between Billings, Mont., and Sheridan, Wyo.—anytime after September 1. Telephone connection with Lodge Grass, Mont. Any number to any purchaser. All will be sold!

R. J. MILLER, Lodge Grass, Montana

lowered rates, originally set for Sept. 10, has been postponed to Nov. 10.

\* \* \*

All ODT highway transport controls affecting private motor trucks will come off not later than Nov. 30, 1945. Regulations ended now include certificates of war necessity, extension and inauguration of services, records and reports, the 25 per cent mileage reduction and the 35-mile speed limit. To end Oct. 31 are limitations on frequency of delivery, joint action plans, local and regional advisory committees and dairy and other industry plans. On Nov. 30 motor truck rationing, national advisory committees and the ODT highway transport department will be out. Restrictions on transportation of race horses and show animals have been removed as has the ban on holding state and regional fairs. The convention ban has been relaxed to the extent of permitting out-of-town attendance of 150 persons instead of 50.

\* \* \*

C. E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, said that victory over Japan is not expected to cause an immediate decrease in freight and passenger traffic on western railroads. He said that passenger travel will not ease until about the close of the year.

\* \* \*

The American National Live Stock Association, the National Wool Growers Association and allied sheep and goat raiser groups have filed a complaint against 210 railroads, including all major middle western lines, with respect to the rate of 3 cents per 100 pounds of livestock being collected over and above the line haul rate. This assessment is collected by the defendants as a bridge toll or river crossing charge between points in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana (west of the Mississippi) and Montana.

## THE MONTH'S MARKETS ... By H. W. French

### CATTLE TRADE

has been very irregular and the general price structure showed a downward tendency, and in some instances the decline was rather severe. In the face of the weaker trend, strictly choice fed steers and heifers held more or less stationary and even after the end of the war, top steers continued to sell at Chicago at the extreme ceiling price of \$18, this price during the past month having been paid for around 50 loads.



Mr. French

Mid-August prices for choice steers held steady with a month earlier but medium to good offerings were largely 25 to 50 cents lower. Heifers in the main showed 25 cents decline. Beef cows were unevenly 25 to 75 cents lower, and the good grades suffered the most. Cannery and cutters looked weak to 25 cents off. Most of the bulls lost 25 to 50 cents, but medium arrivals were down considerably more. Calves and vealers were mostly unchanged, although there was slight weakness at times.

### Grass Cattle Slow

The movement of grass cattle is behind the schedule at all points, although some increase in these offerings over a month ago was discernable, and at Kansas City the grasser supply was about normal for the first time this season. The run is expanding and will soon gain liberal proportions. Grass was late in maturing, and, with cattle gaining in weight, owners were in no mood to hurry their holdings to market. Some of the grassers were in exceptional condition, and before long buyers will have access

to many of the better grade animals particularly cows, at most points.

### Grain-Feds Scarce

Grain-fed cattle are shrinking in volume, and with the exception of Chicago and a few other points steers have been relatively scarce. Denver, where over 200 cars of fed steers seemed to be the average weekly run a short time ago, is now getting less than 75 cars a week. Choice steers still predominate at Chicago, but the percentage of short-feds there and elsewhere is on the increase. The percentage of cows at Chicago and Kansas City remains low, frequently 12 per cent or less, while at many of the other markets, where the cow contingent made up 10 to 15 per cent a month ago, such she-stock is now making up 30 to 40 per cent of the supply. During the week of Aug. 11, beef steers at Kansas City were the largest in two years.

Continued heavy feeding of mill feeds and oilseed meals but much smaller consumption of grain featured the feeding situation during the first six months of 1945. Over 600,000 tons more mill feed and high protein concentrates were fed during this period than during the same months of 1944. Consumption of feed grains for feed, on the other hand, was over 3,000,000 tons short of last season's utilization during the same period. Usage of feed grains during the first half of the year totaled approximately 49,573,000 tons against 52,706,000 tons a year earlier. One million four hundred thousand tons less corn was used, 700,000 tons less barley, 750,000 tons less wheat, and 225,000 tons less rye. Oats consumption was only 50,000 tons less.

Cattle on feed in the 11 Corn Belt states on Aug. 1 stood 16 per cent larger than a year earlier. With the exception of 1944, it was smaller than the Aug. 1 number in any other year



## MR. CATTLEMAN: LOOK AT THIS TWO HEREFORD BULL SALES

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Monday, October 8, 1945

Twin Falls, Idaho  
Saturday, October 20, 1945

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Consigned from Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Colorado

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since 1937. Numbers were up in all but Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, while the largest increase was in the western Corn Belt states. Reports from Colorado and California, the two leading feeding states in the West, indicated an increase. In the Corn Belt, most of the increase over last year was in cattle that had been on feed over four months, with the number of short-fed cattle about the same at last year.

Seasonal declines in slaughter classes of cattle made it easier for buyers to stay within compliance, and, with the widening of the price spread between medium and choice offerings, the individual grades are selling more in line with their worth. If strictly choice steers get much scarcer, it is expected that such arrivals will continue to hold up, but many in the trade are bearish on other slaughter classes.

#### Comparison With Last War

During 1914 best beef steers at Chicago sold at \$11.40 against \$21.50 in 1919 and \$14.75 in 1924. Best hogs in 1914 scored \$10.20, in 1919 \$23.60 and in 1924 \$11.85. Previous to World War I, the all-time record for hogs was \$11.20. Best lambs in 1914 scored \$9.60 against \$21 in 1919 and \$19.25 in 1924. Spring lambs in those years brought more money.

Best beef steers so far in 1945 scored \$18 liberally, with hogs up to \$14.75 and aged lambs \$17.35 against 1941 tops for steers of \$16, hogs \$12.35 and lambs

\$13.35. Both steers and hogs in 1945 are at extreme ceiling. Many are wondering about what is ahead, but the livestock industry is in an excellent position and expects to fare well. Immediately following the end of the current war, the market was somewhat uncertain but price changes were not material.

Choice and prime steers at Chicago during July made up 52.8 per cent of the supply against 52 per cent in June and 21.3 per cent last July, while good stood at 39.6, 38.9 and 52.8 per cent, respectively. Medium in July fell to 6.8 per cent, in June stood at 8.7 per cent, while July last year made up 21.3 per cent. Common figured only .8 per cent in July, .4 per cent in June and 4.6 per cent last July.

July slaughter of cattle under federal inspection at 1,049,931 was 1 per cent under June and 3 per cent under the July record of last year, but stood 10 per cent above the 5-year average. Hog slaughter at 2,752,472 was the smallest for July since 1938, barely over 50 per cent of the record July of 1943, and 19 per cent below June, 1945. Sheep slaughter totaled 1,741,932, or 9 per cent off from June and 8 per cent under last July. Calf slaughter at 482,051 was 1 per cent below June and 24 per cent down from a year ago.

Many loads of fed steers at Chicago sold at \$17.75 to \$18 but the bulk grading good and choice during the past month cleared at \$15.50 to \$17.65. Common and medium, mostly grassers and

short-feds, sold at \$12 to \$14.50 and some common offerings landed at \$10.50 to \$11.75. Colorado well wintered grassers made \$16.25 and some from the same ranch scored \$15.50 to \$16 at Denver. Although some fed heifers scored \$17.25 to \$17.65, comparatively few reached \$17 and common to low good short-feds and grassers sold at \$11 to \$14.50.

Some beef cows made \$13.50 and higher but the bulk went within the price range of \$9.25 to \$12.50. Only light canners sold below \$7 and some high-yielding thin southwesterns made \$7.40. Cutters with any weight usually scored \$8.50 or better. Any number of beef bulls scored \$12.50 to \$14 but at one time sales were numerous at \$14.50 to \$15 and occasionally some were reported at \$15.50. Best sausage bulls were taken at \$13 to \$13.50, but many common and medium landed at \$9 to \$12 and were of a grassy type. Vealers continued to top at \$16.

#### Replacement Cost

During July the average cost of replacement steers at Chicago figured \$13.95 against \$10.29 a year ago. Kansas City's cost was \$13.54 and \$10.93, respectively, Omaha \$12.94 and \$10.98, respectively, and St. Paul \$12.21 and \$9.09, respectively. Composite cost for the four markets at \$13.26 in July stood \$2.74 above a year ago. Weights were 40 pounds heavier than a year ago.

Stocker and feeder cattle and calves into the Corn Belt in July at 104,168

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 Almost impossible for animal to be either hung up or injured. Each of its operations is smooth, fast, precise and easy to operate. Can be loaded into trailer by two men. Every owner is an ardent booster.

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was about the same as a year earlier but the number purchased at public markets was smaller. In-movement of sheep and lambs at 100,312 was slightly below last July. The January through July in-movement of cattle and calves was 648,466 against 499,659 a year earlier, while sheep and lambs totaled 552,772 and 593,944, respectively.

Demand for replacement cattle at Chicago during the past month from the Corn Belt was rather irregular and never of much volume, but toward the close better Corn Belt inquiry was reported. This may have been influenced by the abundance of feed, together with better prospects for the corn crop, as reports indicate that corn is growing rapidly and may result in a big yield if the frost is not unseasonably early. Buyers east of Chicago have been buying rather freely, and at Kansas City, where a big supply of fleshy offerings has been available, the outlet has been fairly satisfactory although at lower prices.

Declines in stocker and feeder cattle and calf prices have been general within the last month and the break was more severe at some markets than at others. This drop in prices has had a tendency to make the later demand better than early in the month, but some prospective buyers to date have remained out of the feeder market. Mid-August prices for most classes of replacement stock at Chicago looked 25 to 50 cents lower, but at some points at least that much decline was registered in one week.

Most of the stocker and feeder steers at Chicago sold at \$12 to \$14.25 although some reached \$14.75. Some Dakotas at \$13.25 were like others from that state a year ago which brought \$11. Choice steer calves topped at \$15. Some good to choice 975- to 1,200-pound feeder steers at Kansas City were reported at \$14.25 to \$15, and comparable 700- to 800-pound offerings were taken at \$13.50 to \$14.35. Good to choice yearling heifers were taken at \$11.50 to \$13. Choice 650-pound Nebraska feeding heifers made \$13.25 at Sioux City at a time when good 950-pound feeder cows scored \$9.65.

### Hog Receipts Light

Hog receipts continued light at Chicago and elsewhere, and prices remained at ceilings. This meant \$14.75 for barrows and gilts and \$14 for sows at Chicago. Hogs are coming to market at record weights, and recently the increase has averaged 30 to 40 pounds above a year ago, although at some points the gain in weight was up 50 pounds. Sows made up 45 to 60 per cent of the receipts at some points, but at most markets the percentage was under 40 per cent.

Cold storage holdings of pork on Aug. 1 were much below a year ago and the five-year average, and the biggest decrease was in frozen pork. Holdings of lard and rendered pork fat totaled approximately 79,000,000 pounds, only about one-fourth as large as a year ago and off approximately two-thirds from

the five-year average. The Aug. 1 holdings, however, were up over 13,000,000 pounds from July 1.

Subsidy payments to sellers of sheep and lambs to authorized packers became effective Aug. 5 and continue through June 30, 1946. It was also announced that the subsidy of 95 cents per cwt. that has been paid authorized slaughterers was to be discontinued as of Aug. 5. The subsidy of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt. is to be paid to the owner of 65- to 90-pound lambs when sold to authorized slaughterers, and \$2.15 to \$3.15 when weights are above 90 pounds. Subsidy for all other sheep and lambs sold for slaughter will be \$1.

Payments during August, September, October and November are \$1.50 on 65- to 90-pound lambs sold for slaughter and \$2.15 if weighing over 90 pounds. December through January, the owner will collect \$2 for 65- to 90-pound lambs and \$2.65 for over 90 pounds. For the period February through April, the payment will be \$3.15 above 90 pounds, with May and June payments \$2 and \$2.65, respectively, all based on live weights.

The 1945 lamb crop, estimated at 28,250,000, was about 1,000,000 less, or 3.5 per cent smaller than 1944. It was 8 per cent below the 10-year (1934-43) average and with the exception of 1935 proved to be the smallest since 1929. The lamb crop in the native sheep states was 9,432,000, down nearly 7 per cent from a year ago. In the 13 western states, including South Dakota and Texas, the estimate was 18,818,000, or less than 2 per cent off, and the smallest for these states since 1937.

Texas had a record lamb crop of 5,284,000, or 15 per cent larger than 1944, and about 550,000 above the record of 1941. This crop was about 19 per cent of the total lamb crop and 28 per cent of the western lamb crop. The estimated number of ewes, one year and older in the native states on Jan. 1 was placed at 9,486,000, while the number in the 13 western states totaled 23,105,000. Sheep and lamb population on Jan. 1 was the smallest in 17 years, and was off 22 per cent from the start of 1942.

Sharp breaks in slaughter sheep and lamb prices developed despite no bur-

### A ROSE BY ANY NAME . . .

The American Hereford Journal has copied from a publication in Britain's County of Herefordshire, where the breed of that name originated, a list of farm expressions used by the English with the corresponding American terms. As an example, livestock and farm equipment are described in a sale ad as "live and dead farming stock."

A "hog pig" is a pig a year or more old; a "piggery" is a hoghouse or hoglot; "rearing calves" refers to feeder calves. "Store" pigs or cattle are those to be fed for market, while "non-pedigree stock" would be called grade cattle in the United States.

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densome supply, and the mid-August prices at Chicago were down \$1.50 to \$2 on slaughter spring lambs and \$1.25 to \$1.50 on shorn fat ewes. Much of this decline was registered before the subsidy program became effective, but on Aug. 6 the general loss measured 75 cents to \$1 at many points. At San Francisco and Ogden about that time there were few if any sales of slaughter lambs consummated, but soon normal conditions prevailed.

#### Feeders Take a Jump

On the other hand, feeder lambs immediately took a jump in price, and fleshy heavy offerings enjoyed an unusual upturn. Fleshy feeders at Omaha at \$15.35 were the highest for August in 20 years, and others at that market scored \$15 to \$15.25. Ogden reported some at \$14.50 to \$14.75, and St. Paul had sales at \$15 and above. Chicago reported Washington feeders at \$14.50 to \$15, and Idahos up to \$15.25.

First Washington lambs of the season showed up at Chicago, and the run of Idahos at Ogden was the biggest of the season, 38,000 arriving there on Aug. 6. Fat lambs from Idaho reached \$16.25 at the high time of the month but somewhat similar offerings finished under \$14. No fat lambs during the period sold above \$16.40 at Chicago but at the close of July best only made \$15.25 and common Texas lightweights sold down to \$13.

Later, on a slightly improved market, some fat spring lambs worked up to \$15.50 and then prices broke until \$14.75 was the practical top. On the close good and choice offerings landed at \$14.50 to \$14.60. Shorn old-crop lambs passed out of circulation, but good to choice shorn yearlings, usually with No. 1 pelts, went at \$13.25 to \$14.25, although some Washington late sold at \$12.75 to \$13.

Best shorn ewes early reached \$8.35 and it was not long before the top was \$7.75, with the closing limit around \$6.75. Some common 118-pound Washington ewes made \$7 but on the final break common natives sold as low as \$5. Some two- and three-year-old 143-pound black-face breeding ewes cleared at \$9, and yearling breeding ewes were reported at \$14 to \$14.50.

#### HIDES . . . by H. W. F.

Most hides are heavier than ordinary for this season, and branded offerings predominated. Some back dated heavy hides were among the holdings which did not move.

It is an in-between period in the hide market and the shorter take-off was offset by a long accumulation period, and only extra permits would result in a reduction of those on hand which were not of the most attractive weight.

Desirable weights moved with fair freedom and usually at ceiling prices. Not only were there many big packer heavy hides to be had, but country packers and hide collectors are reported to have a surplus.

# Battle of the Giants

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## Warning to BLACKLEG AREAS!

Blackleg is reported on the increase in many sections and large numbers of cattle have been lost. Only preventive measures can protect livestock from this deadliest of cattle diseases, as there is no cure. Vaccination with Lederle's Blackleg Bacterin gives cattle lifelong protection against all ordinary exposure to blackleg.

To get the highest degree of immunity, vaccinate each calf crop early with Lederle's Blackleg Bacterin. The best time is just before the blackleg season begins in your area.

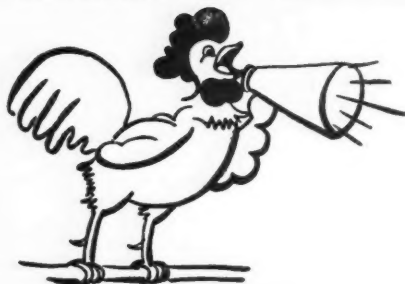
A single vaccination with Lederle's Blackleg Bacterin is sufficient to give virtually 100% protection, even in highly infected blackleg districts.

*Lederle products are stocked by most dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, please send us his name.*



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# MONITOR PUBLICATIONS

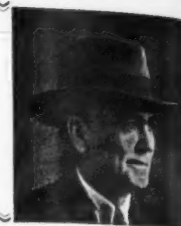
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1950 Curtis St. Denver, Colo.

**The Producer Is Our Endorsement**

## ALONG U. S. 40 OVER ILLINOIS

By DAVID I. DAY



NOT LONG AGO I WAS ON A BRISK trip through a good part of Iowa and later at a meeting in St. Louis mentioned casually some fine red, roan and white herds of cattle, grade and purebred Shorthorns, seen in Iowa counties of Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine. At this particular gathering was a gentleman originally from near Iowa City. He got in touch with his relatives, many of them farmers with commercial Shorthorn herds.

From one of them I received a nice letter. Enclosed also was a typed piece briefly covering the history of the Shorthorn breed in that part of the tall corn state. It seems the farmers there had Shorthorns back in the old "Durham" or English Shorthorn period, before the Scotch or special beef type of the breed became so popular.

It seems that along in the 1870's the vicinity of West Liberty, Iowa, became a mighty center of Shorthorn development, led in part by S. W. Jacobs, a man who evidently had the money to go out and buy the sort of breeding stock he desired. He built up a famous herd. There were other famous herds developed nearby, one of which, the Kimberly herd, is mentioned in this historical article I received. In 1875, Mr. Jacobs staged a purebred Shorthorn sale, the first of the big sales held so far west. He sold 83 head at an average of over \$600 and the crowd exceeded 1,500—from all parts of Iowa and from many other states.

Said the letter: "Believe it or not, there are Shorthorn cattle yet which trace back to the Jacobs cattle and they still graze the luxuriant pastures of this vicinity. Doubtless, some of the cattle you saw traced back to some of the high-priced specimens on the Jacobs, Kimberly and similar farms here of 75 and 80 years ago."

The first week in August I traveled from East St. Louis, Ill., to Terre Haute, Ind., over U. S. 40. As we had two days to make the trip, we had plenty of time for side trips and to visit historic spots in and about the old, old town of Vandalia. On the way over we made three interesting interviews with successful cattlemen.

At one 240-acre farm operated by J. M. Robertson, we found some 60 Colorado whiteface steers on pasture. They were bought last fall and were carried through the winter on alfalfa hay with light feeding of shelled corn and soybean oil meal. This summer they have been on excellent alfalfa pasture. The summer has been damp and cool and the pasture has held up as though it was perpetual springtime. Said Mr. Robertson: "I had thought that I would take

the steers off pasture about Aug. 15 and fatten in dry lot but I had not counted on such an unusual summer. As long as pasture holds up and the animals keep on making cheap gains I will feed just a little grain and keep them on the meadow. I believe that because of the fine long pasture season we've had I'm going to make some nice money on this bunch."

When these Herefords go on straight intensive feeding, it will not be for more than a month. Shelled yellow corn, soybean oil meal and alfalfa hay, with a mineral mixture of salt, ground limestone and steamed bonemeal, will be depended upon to take the cattle quickly to a good price at market time.

"The worst thing about the cattle business in this immediate locality," explained Mr. Robertson, "is the shortage of old corn. I happen to have enough but most of my neighbors sold off too short or loaded up with too many calves. The result will be that many animals will be sold practically off the grass which should have a good graining for the best results and the most profits. The grain the government has and is willing to sell is, so far as I've seen, mighty poor stuff, some of it moldy. A man can't afford to buy that quality corn to feed beef cattle—not at the price the government asks for it. I wouldn't want to feed what I saw regardless of the price."

So over a delightful country gravel road on a morning more like northern Michigan than middle Illinois . . . we drove a dozen miles or so, got lost, retraced part of the mileage, turned cor-

### ORIENTAL HORSEFEATHERS

It now comes out that the much vaunted snow-white "Arabian" stallion so often pictured under Japan's parading Emperor Hirohito in the past ain't all he's been cracked up to be. First place, he's no more an Arabian than Farmer Jones' bossy; second place, although called Shirioyuke (meaning White Snow), he's actually a pink and white stock pinto.

It has been established that a Japanese consul bought the animal in the United States some years ago for a fabulous price. California's San Joaquin Valley and a Nebraska ranch both claim to have bred him, but in either event there's no denying he's an American.

This takes some of the wind out of the story—but there's one thing they can't take away from Shirioyuke: at least he's still a horse.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



rectly and eventually reached the 160-acre hill and creek bottom place of Harvey Mulhall, just at noon. So we enjoyed a fine meal, including roasting ears and home-grown muskmelon. Mr. Mulhall is feeding out a bunch of steers for October selling, some 25 head—and has a few home-raised Polled Hereford steers and heifers from his little herd of cows—last spring's crop—which he intends carrying through the winter.

"This little bunch of about a dozen will be all I will feed this winter," he told us. "Russia is now in the war and the end is not far off, regardless of the actual effect of atomic bombing. After the other war, my dad and I were farming together and we took an awful wallop, being loaded up with too many cattle on feed. I'm on the safe side this time. I have been thinking lately that it's too bad, as now we could really go ahead. I have two boys in the service, two at home. But one is scheduled to go to the army soon. As matters stand I doubt if any more boys are drafted. If I knew for sure that I'd have help, I believe along in November I would put in some 40 head of medium grade westerns and feed out just as a matter of patriotism."

Crop conditions look fine in the Mulhall vicinity. Everyone says this year's crop of oats was the best he ever saw. The corn looks fine but will be a little late. If there is no early killing frosts or freezes, there will be a 95 per cent normal corn production in that locality. Last year, swine erysipelas made hog raising unpopular for a time there and more cattle than usual are on feed. Perhaps this situation will be reversed in the summer of 1946.

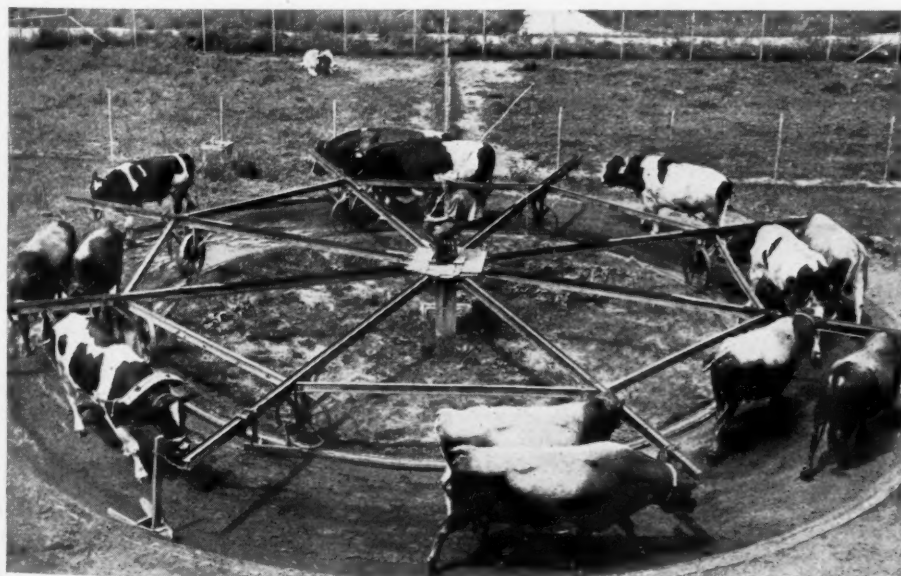
Erwin Rice is a tenant farmer, operating some 400 acres of good land in two separate units. He has a little Hereford grade herd in partnership with the landlord and likes to feed out 75 to 100 head of western calves each year. At the pres-

ent time, he has only home-raised cattle, having sold the range stuff in April at around \$17. As is the case with so many farmers and feeders, Mr. Rice is perplexed as to just what the coming of peace will mean to the beef market. At the present time, his inclination is to feed out about half the normal number of westerns next year.

He was very critical of the cattle subsidy arrangements, saying they were an insult to the intelligence of the Corn Belt feeder. He said: "The subsidy means something in the case of the lambs we produce here. But it means mighty little in cattle business. For that matter, I believe the whole subsidy principle is wrong and un-American."

Along the highways and by-ways traversed on this trip the crops look good. There is every indication that there will be considerable feed for beef cattle next winter and next year. By the time this is in print, it appears doubly probable, the war with Japan will be over. Not many believe that hostilities will continue into September. Just what the farmers will decide to do about cattle feeding is anybody's guess. The best bet now is that numbers will be somewhat curtailed and that the average large feeder will be extremely cautious unless something is done to reduce his gamble or the prices on the replacement stock are considerably reduced which, at the moment, does not seem to be in the cards.

As one prosperous farmer and feeder expressed it: "In World War I, we got the gravy and eventually many found themselves knee-deep in grief. This time, union labor got the gravy. Naturally we won't be caught with lots of farms bought at high prices and mortgaged to the hilt. In the other war, we got caught with cattle that helped bust us. This time we may have some cattle but not enough to ruin us regardless of what tailspins the cattle market takes."



USDA Photo by Rothstein.

Exercising the bulls of the experimental herd of the Department of Agriculture at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. This daily exercise keeps the sires of the herd in good condition.

September, 1945

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"Jimmy and I used to see trainloads of tanks whizz by. He asked, 'Dad, why don't we help build them?' I was glad I could answer, 'We have, Son. Our money in War Bonds helped supply everything needed to win the war!'"

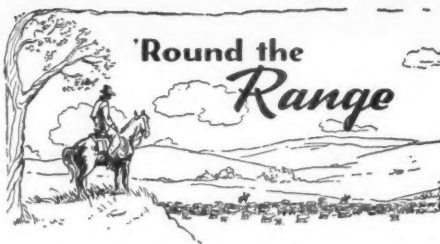


"Then, too, Mary and I don't want our cash helping to cause inflation by 'bidding up' prices of scarce goods. We're putting our money in War Bonds, and will spend it later, for farm improvements and other needs. You bet my money's safe... And at maturity I get \$100 for every \$75 I put in!"

**Never give a dollar a day off...  
BUY WAR BONDS!**

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council



¶ Alan Rogers, having recently sold his interest in the High Valley Ranch at Ellensburg, Wash., spent a while in Colorado looking over several ranches. Mr. Rogers is a well known member of the American National.

¶ Sherman S. Wheeler will be the new head of the animal husbandry department at Colorado A. & M. College, succeeding Ronald C. Tom. Mr. Wheeler has done extensive research work in animal production and nutrition.

¶ Edwin A. Trowbridge, professor of animal husbandry at Missouri University since 1911, on Sept. 1 became dean of the agricultural faculty and director of the experiment station at Kansas State College upon the retirement of the present dean, M. F. Miller.

¶ A widely known ranch which was the scene of early-day rodeos has changed hands, with the transfer of the 9,000-acre PK Ranch west of Sheridan, Wyo., to Tunis V. Clark of Sheridan. Homesteaded in 1879, the ranch was owned for 22 years by Percy J. Morgan of Cleveland, who died two years ago.

¶ In Oregon, Fred Wichman has sold part of his holdings on the Hay Creek Ranch at Madras to Wegan Bros., who have other properties at Prineville and Antelope, Ore.

¶ We learn that Jack Tippet of Enterprise, Ore., has recently disposed of his ranch on the Imnaha to a doctor from the East. It is a place he originally homesteaded in 1909, with added holdings later acquired... Church Dorrance, a veteran cattleman of Oregon, recently gave C. L. Jamison, secretary of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon, his recipe for keeping young at 80. It consists principally of "a little horseback ride every day." Questioned, he admitted that a "little" ride, in his estimation, is 25 miles. At his age he declares modestly, he doubts if he could stand a "long" one!

¶ J. A. (Joe) White, former assistant vice-president of the Bank of America, livestock loan division, at San Francisco, on Aug. 1 became manager and secretary-treasurer of the Tri-State Livestock Credit Corporation in that city. Mr. White, well known in livestock circles, succeeds J. J. Hurley, who resigned to accept another post.

¶ Closing a record of nearly 45 years of federal service, Dr. W. J. Fretz, inspector-in-charge of veterinary field work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, retired, effective July 31. Prominently known for his support of measures to curb animal diseases, Dr. Fretz was particularly active in the fight against bovine tuberculosis.

¶ The National Provisioner traces the beginning of the career of Dan Malloy, the veteran Colorado state brand inspector at Kansas City's Stock Yards who recently announced his retirement... While a furious snowstorm was in progress in January of 1886, young Dan's father asked him and an older brother to see that only cattle carrying the Malloy brand be allowed into a fenced pasture—a difficult assignment with thousands of cattle wallowing about in the blizzard. "Out of 425 cattle owned by the Malloys, 416 were in the corral at the end of seven days and only one animal with an outside brand had been admitted." When he retired, Mr. Malloy could read 25,000 different Colorado brands "as easily as the average person reads a printed page."

¶ The last living witness of the birth of forestry in America, Gifford Pinchot, observed his 80th birthday anniversary on Aug. 11 and still remains the most aggressive spokesman for conservation in the country.



**Gifford Pinchot**  
From 1903 to 1936 Mr. Pinchot was a professor of forestry at Yale; in 1905 he became chief of the Forest Service when that division was established. He served as governor of Pennsylvania between 1923 and 1935. He has authored many books on forestry. At the age of 78 he developed life-saving technique and fishing equipment for sailors and aviators adrift on the oceans as the result of enemy action in the war.

¶ James W. Sartwelle has been re-elected president of the Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, which attracts several hundred thousand persons annually. He has been president since the show organized 13 years ago.

¶ The late Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California had seen the second longest unbroken period of service in the national legislature, having entered on March 16, 1917. Tennessee's Kenneth McKellar, who was sworn in Mar. 4, 1917, is the dean of the Senate. Senator Johnson died Aug. 6.

¶ A. A. Smith, Sterling Colo., is the newly appointed president of the Colorado State Board of Livestock Inspection Commissioners, succeeding Paul Taussig, Parshall, who remains on the board. Other members are Howard K. Linger, Hooper, secretary-treasurer, Arthur Allen, Pueblo, and Dr. R. M. Gow, Denver.

¶ First Lieut. A. D. Brownfield, Jr., of Deming, N. M., who is the son of the American National's president, is back in the States after three years of cavalry service overseas. The young officer had been injured three times, most recently on Luzon.

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**

¶ On Aug. of the be... ing Com... after a p... with the... 51 years.  
¶ Among... fices of... Forbes' o... executive... American... Honorary... of Alber... included... Kansas... of Tope... and R. M... executive... Manager... Phoenix.

**John**  
promine... eastern... of that... away la... which o... ship list... ciation... dent n... Charles... death v... a friend

**Jim**  
herdsm... beef he... died re... est pos... ton Fa

Earl... at P o... death... Plumm... tively... with... busine... tion o... The en... a leng... failing... Plumm... his ca... roadin... maint... organ... North... sold t... he be... Intern... post l... his pa... ried... Produ... sire f... effici... of the... the s... girls'... he c... fers... saint



On Aug. 18, William Diesing, manager of the beef division of the Cudahy Packing Company, died at Omaha, Nebr., after a prolonged illness. He had been with the packing firm continuously for 51 years.

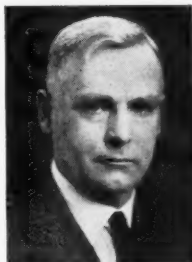
Among visitors this past month to offices of the PRODUCER were Waldo E. Forbes of Sheridan, Wyo.; A.A. Smith, executive committee member of the American National from Sterling, Colo.; Honorary Vice-President Albert Mitchell of Albert, N. M. Others who stopped in included C. W. Floyd, Sedan, Kan.; the Kansas association secretary, Will Miller of Topeka; Ned Burke, Maxwell, Neb., and R. M. McMillin, Carlton, Colo., both executive committeemen, and Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine, up from Phoenix, Ariz.

## Deaths

John H. Jenkins of Diamond, Ore., prominent among livestock operators of eastern Oregon and a pioneer member of that state's cattlemen group, passed away last month. . . . Another fatality which occurred recently in the membership list of the Oregon state cattle association resulted from an airplane accident near Yellow Pine, Ida., when Charles Flegel of Ontario, Ore., met death while on a pleasure flight with a friend.

Jimmy Skene, a Scot who became chief herdsman of some of the major American beef herds over a long period of years, died recently at Lynchburg, Va. His latest position had been with the Old Elkton Farm, Forest, Va.

Early in August at Portland, Ore., death came to O. M. Plummer, long actively associated with the livestock business in that section of the country. The end came after a lengthy period of failing health. Mr. Plummer had started



O. M. Plummer

his career in rail-roading, in which he had always maintained an interest, and he had later organized a public stockyard at North Portland which he subsequently sold to packer interests. Following that he became the manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, a post he held with notable success until his passing. . . . An obituary notice carried by the Oregon edition of the PRODUCER highlights his constant desire for the betterment of livestock, more efficient farming and the development of the Northwest. "His particular pride," the article states, "was the boys' and girls' clubs he encouraged in every way he could devise." Another eulogy refers to Mr. Plummer as the "patron saint" of the 4-H clubs; he was a mem-

ber of Oregon's state cattle organization and of the American National.

Arizona Cattle Growers' Association News Letter reports the death of W. C. Edwards at Morenci, Ariz., recently as a result of injuries sustained when a horse fell on him. He was a past president of the Greenlee County Cattle Growers Association and a director of the state association.

E. A. Boots, 89, passed away at Thermopolis, Wyo., in July. He was an old-time cowboy, trail driver, and range foreman, listed in "Seventy Years Cow Country," a recent book giving the history of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association as "outstanding inspector and detective, 1886-87."

Lloyd Murphy, for 25 years secretary to Hubbard Russell, Maricopa, Calif., died on Aug. 2 after a short illness. Mr. Russell writes about him: "Murph" was always enthusiastic about association work and was a great help to me in it."

Frank Bond, pioneer sheep and business man who made his home in New Mexico from 1883 to 1938, died some weeks ago in Pasadena, Calif., where he had gone because of ill health. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. Clara Driscoll, an outstanding political figure of New Mexico who was the daughter of Robert Driscoll, early-day rancher, died at her Corpus Christi home in July. Mrs. Driscoll, 64 at the time of her death, had ranched extensively in several counties of her home state.

Eugene C. Naegle, St. John, in a letter in the Arizona association's News Letter, speaks of the death of "another one of our promising cowboys . . . my nephew, Don C. Nicoll, Jr." on Iwo Jima in February.

N. W. Chilson, Keene, Calif., passed away recently in a Bakersfield hospital. He had been in the cattle business in northern Arizona most of his life and only lately established a ranch at Keene.

Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, 71, widow of the late W. B. Mitchell, died at Marfa, Tex., recently after a short illness. She often attended livestock shows with her husband, who was president of the Highland Hereford Breeders Association.

Jess Boner, pioneer sheepman of Niobrara County, Wyo., passed away recently. He was 63 and had engaged in the livestock business in Niobrara County most of his life. He was an active member of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association for more than 20 years.

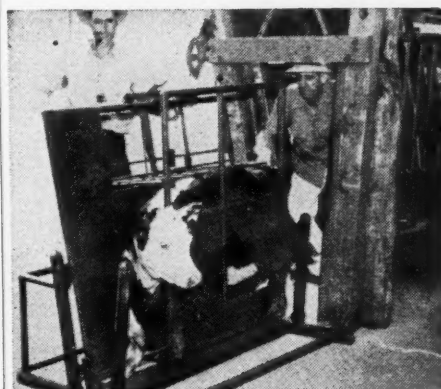
Alexander L. Clendenan, Hobson, Mont., pioneer Fergus County rancher died at his ranch. He was a member of the Montana Stockgrowers Association for many years.

# Staggs BRANDING TABLE

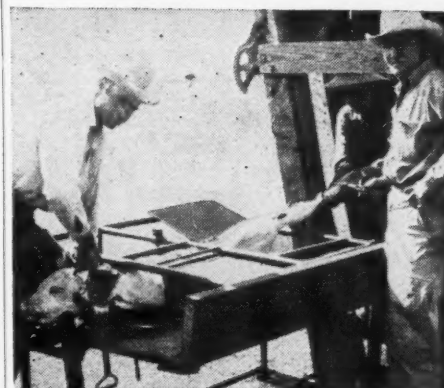
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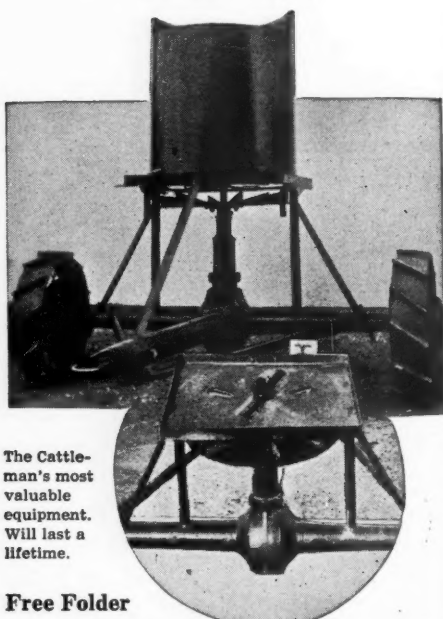
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Will last a  
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Spreads all broadcast materials—top-dressing,  
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### BUY VICTORY BONDS



Continued from Page 4

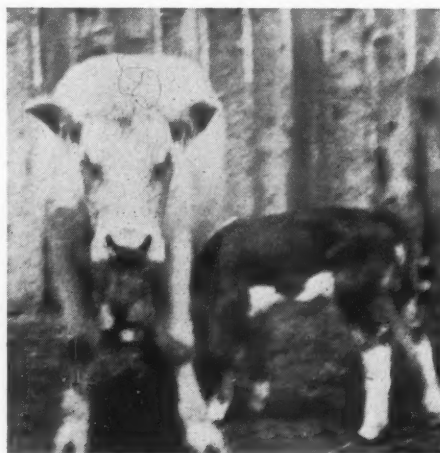
one milking. The native cattle are used a great deal for meat. Usually the older animals are slaughtered. The cattle with the Brahma blood are preferred for beef. Everywhere I have been, other than Manila, the slaughterhouses (mataderos) consist of a shed with a wooden floor. They are usually built near a river or stream. Cattle are snubbed tightly to a pole and the throat is cut much as in the case of kosher killing. The animal is skinned and the quarters removed as the skinning progresses. The meat is then taken to a nearby meat market and hung or placed on a table until sold. All parts of the animal are consumed, not excluding the hide, head, feet or any of the internal organs. The Filipinos are also heavy consumers of fish.—LT. (jg) HOWARD W. MATHEWS, Overseas.

#### WORKERS NEED MEAT

I like the PRODUCER very much. Hope that the regulations will soon be adjusted, as there are so many cattle in the country but people not able to buy meat. It seems as though we are on the road for a big surplus, and we all know what that means. The farms and ranches are short-handed; men are working hard—and no meat to eat. If the boys in the armed forces need it, O. K.; if not, we need some to feed these hard working men.—MRS. E. E. MCKEAN, Crook County, Wyo.

#### A RARITY

I enclose a picture I took a while ago of a purebred Hereford heifer and her calf belonging to A. E. McKechnie of Horse Creek. The heifer is a true albino



with pale blue eyes and snow-white hair. This seems to be a rare occurrence in the Hereford breed.—R. O. WHITAKER, Lar-  
amie County, Wyo.

#### RECENT RAINS

We have had recent rains that have greatly relieved the serious drought conditions that existed on Bell Ranch. Only

the most favorable conditions in the next month will give us sufficient grass to winter the usual number of cows here on the ranch.—ALBERT K. MITCHELL, Albert, N. M.

#### AN OPTIMISTIC REPORT

Everything around here is in the best condition I have ever seen. Hay is plentiful and the grain is exceptionally good. Cattle will be very fleshy and heavy. We had wonderful haying weather.—HENRY KAAH, Niobrara County, Wyo.

### WESTERN LIVESTOCK AND RANGE REPORT

The livestock and range report of Aug. 1, issued by the Denver office of the BAE for the 17 western states, pointed to a good supply of range feed, excepting for New Mexico, parts of Texas and other local areas. Range and pasture feed conditions were reported good to very good in the central and northern plains; livestock were in good condition and making good gains, except in the dry areas. Prospects were declared to be generally good for later summer and fall feed, with the exception of the areas that were dry; soil moisture conditions were good in most of the central and northern plains, with favorable conditions in the western Kansas wheat pasture sections. Reported condition of range feed was 85 per cent—the same as last month and a year ago, compared with the 20-year (1923-42) average of 81 per cent.

Cattle and calves continued in good to very good condition, except for southwestern dry areas. Generally, except for dry spots, the run of grass cattle was expected to show good weight and finish; a large crop of calves was developing very well. Reported cattle and calf condition was 88 per cent, the same as last month. This compared with 87 per cent a year ago and the 20-year (1923-42) average of 87 per cent.

For sheep and lambs, the reported condition on Aug. 1 was 88 per cent, compared with 86 per cent last month; 87 per cent a year ago, and the 20-year (1923-42) average of 89 per cent.

#### Moldy Corn as Feed

The office of information of the USDA, in its release of Aug. 11, speaks of a preliminary report made by Director I. B. Johnson of the South Dakota experiment station concerning the use of soft, immature corn in experimental feeding. The tests showed fattened animals gained practically as well on damaged corn as on the sound variety; it is evident that the dry matter of the immature corn is nearly as good for purposes of livestock feeding, and the green mold which used to be regarded as poisonous was found to be closely related to that from which penicillin is made.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## LAND VALUES STILL RISING

Farm real estate values continued to rise in the four months ended July 1 of this year, with an increase shown for the country as a whole of about 3 per cent. This brings the U. S. index to 130, a rise of 11 per cent from July of 1944. The continuation of favorable farm price and income levels and growing accumulations of funds available for land purchase apparently remain the basic reasons for the steady upward trend.

## FINDINGS

Those in close touch with the poultry industry say next year's chickens and eggs are being sacrificed in this year's black markets; the buying of entire flocks for under-the-counter sale is destroying the reserve of breeding stock. . . . A California milk products concern is now processing table and whipping creams for exclusive distribution to overseas service forces. Remarkable thing about methods employed is the fact that even when stored for a year at ordinary room temperatures these dairy items remain fresh and sweet. . . . There is an estimated drop of 46 per cent in the number of men 18 to 34 living on farms. Present number is 2,250,000. The decrease is attributed to army inductions and the exodus of men in these age brackets to industry. . . . National Provisioner reports employment of the oldest and newest means of transportation to send beef across the Andes from Argentina to Chile, where an acute meat shortage exists. No method is disreputable—from driving the cattle slowly through the mountain passes on foot to the use of freight cars and even modern transport planes. . . . World hog population for 1945 is estimated to be 255,000,000 head—10 per cent under the 1936-40 average. Last year's numbers came to 280,000,000 head. . . . Bolivia, which has 1,600,000 head of cattle for its human population of 3,700,000, shows an annual meat (mostly beef) consumption rate of only 19 pounds per capita—the lowest for any country in the world. Main reasons are the difficulties of transporting cattle to central markets, and the high cost of meat when it finally gets there. . . . WPB Chairman J. A. Krug announces that the actual cost of the war, July 1, 1940, through July, 1945 (excepting only the last 14 days of that month) was very close to 300 billion dollars.

## AIRPLANE SEED SOWING

Range reseeding from the air, by the Adams "pellet" method, is to get a 50,000-acre tryout in Arizona, as soon as it rains (and it has rained). Little pea-size balls, each containing three or four Lehmann's love-grass seeds, will be scattered over that area of public domain and Indian reservation. . . . Dr. Adams is no wild-eyed visionary, but a practical

man; he invented the airplane mail pickup in use all over the United States. —*Arizona Farmer.*

## Coming Sales

The large purebred Hereford herd of R. J. (Bob) Miller, Lodge Grass, Mont., will be sold at private sale commencing Sept. 1. Mr. Miller, president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association and a former member of the Montana state legislature, has been breeding high-grade Hereford cattle for the past 15 years. A pioneer in the business, with experience dating back to 1897, he has for 20 years devoted his efforts to producing beef cattle particularly adapted to the range and climatic conditions peculiar to Montana and Wyoming. He plans to continue running range cattle on his ranch, located on the Crow Indian Reservation.

For particulars concerning the annual purebred bull sales of the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association to be held Oct. 8 at Idaho Falls and on Oct. 20 at Twin Falls, write to Ray Swanson, president of the association, Pocatello, or Leon L. Weeks, Box 2368, Boise, Ida., secretary.

WHR's annual sale on Oct. 8 at Cheyenne, Wyo., will offer 60 head of bulls and heifers. For catalog, write to Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne.

Seven hundred fifty registered Herefords will sell at Baca Grant dispersal Sept. 24-25 at Crestone, Colo. Catalog may be had by writing to Alfred Collins, San Luis Valley Land & Cattle Co. at Crestone.

Among sales scheduled in October is that of the Triple U Hereford Ranch at Gettysburg, S. D. On Oct. 2, 70 bulls and 30 females will be offered in the annual event of this ranch.

Oct. 12-13 are the dates of the field day and sale to be held by the Western Aberdeen-Angus Association at Denver. The field day, on the 12th, will take place at the 2 Bar 2 Ranch; the sale, at the Lamont pavilion in the Stock Yards on the 13th.

Hereford breeders of Colorado will have an opportunity, on Oct. 9 and 10 at Denver, to compete directly with each other. With the state championship at stake, the Colorado Hereford Classic will at that time offer herd bull prospects, open heifers and bred heifers.

The Tri-State Hereford Futurity will take place Nov. 9-10 at Billings, Mont.

In the post-war depression of 1921, 453,000 farmers lost their farms.

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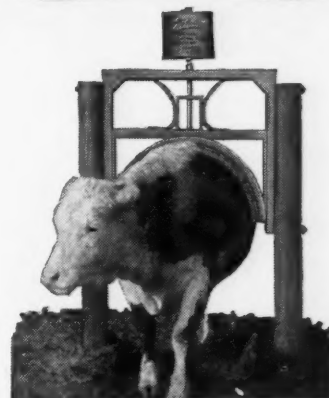
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##### Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$1; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

##### Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1.

##### Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

##### Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

##### Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

##### Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c; Progressive Poultryman, m., \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

##### Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1.

##### Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

##### Other Specialties

The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.25; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

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### MAGAZINE MART

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### CALENDAR

September 1 and after—Private sale, R. J. Miller, Lodge Grass, Mont.

September 24-25—Baca Grant dispersion, Crestone, Colo.

October 2—Annual sale Triple U Hereford Ranch, Gettysburg, S. D.

October 8—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. fall bull sale, Idaho Falls; October 20, another sale at Twin Falls.

October 8—Wyoming Hereford Ranch annual sale, Cheyenne, Wyo.

October 9-10—Colorado Hereford Classic, Denver, Colo.

October 12-13—Field day and sale, Western Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Denver, Colo.

October 15-16—Chicago feeder cattle show, Chicago.

November 9-10—Tri-State Hereford Futurity, Billings, Mont.

### COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944	Aug. 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef.....	256,235	261,901	155,618	77,190
Cured Beef.....	5,253	5,042	12,828	12,180
Total Pork.....	342,764	333,019	646,499	558,380
Lamb, Mutton.....	14,693	18,121	12,721	6,884
Lard and Rend.....				
Pork Fat.....	79,078	65,899	342,450	265,047
Total Poultry.....	103,908	97,211	141,654	84,695

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Aug. 16 1945	Aug. 15 1944
Steers—Choice.....	\$16.25-18.00	\$16.75-18.00
Steers—Good.....	14.00-17.00	14.75-17.35
Steers—Medium.....	12.00-14.75	11.25-15.00
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.....	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.....	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.50
F. & S. Steers—Gd.-Ch.....	13.00-14.75	11.00-14.00
F. & S. Steers—Cm.-Md.....	9.75-13.00	8.00-11.75
Hogs (200-240 lbs.).....	14.75 only	14.75 only
Sprg. Lambs—Gd.-Ch.....	14.25-14.75	13.75-14.35
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.....	6.50- 7.00	4.75- 5.25

### WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York Aug. 17, 1945	New York Aug. 15, 1944
Steer and Heifer—Ch.....	\$21.50-22.50	\$21.50-22.25
Steer and Heifer—Gd.....	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.25
Cow—Commercial.....	18.50-19.50	18.50-19.25
Veal—Choice.....	21.50-22.50	21.50-22.25
Veal—Good.....	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.25
Spring Lamb—Ch.....	26.00-27.00	26.00-26.75
Spring Lamb—Good.....	24.50-25.50	24.50-25.25
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.....	25.25-26.50	25.00-26.00

### LIVESTOCK AT STOCK YARDS

(In Thousands)

	July 1945	July 1944	7-Mo. Total 1945	7-Mo. Total 1944
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle.....	1,658	1,607	11,471	10,113
Calves.....	549	612	3,482	3,363
Hogs.....	1,610	3,231	14,997	30,005
Sheep & Lambs.....	2,165	2,563	14,565	14,355

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle.....	223	205	1,664	1,489
Calves.....	43	28	278	232
Hogs.....	40	60	311	486
Sheep & Lambs.....	176	171	1,142	1,178

SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle.....	1,050	1,079	7,779	7,249
Calves.....	482	634	3,544	3,798
Hogs.....	2,752	4,795	24,615	46,207
Sheep & Lambs.....	1,742	1,898	12,398	11,765

### NAZIS' CATTLE TAKE

According to results announced in Rome last month, a preliminary survey by the Italian government shows that the Germans plundered 38 Italian provinces of 140,000 head of cattle during the occupation. The Nazis also helped themselves to thousands of sheep, horses, donkeys, mules and buffaloes. German requisitions in Belgium are reported to have reduced the cattle population there by 25 per cent. The weight of the remainder is 50 per cent less than what it would be but for lack of fodder.

### CROP, FEED PROSPECTS

Prospects for corn are now estimated at 2,844,000,000 bushels, 160,000,000 more than was expected on July 1 but still 12 per cent under the harvest of 1944. Percentage of soft corn probably will be considerably above average. Oats at 1,546,000,000 bushels breaks a 25-year record. Some fields in the Midwest are registering yields of 100 bushels to the acre (30 bushels is about average). Considering the carryover, total supply of feed grain may be nearly as large as for the 1944-45 feeding season, depending on the final corn crop. Production of all crops is expected to be about 97.5 per cent as large as in 1944, which would be the third largest crop output. Wheat at 1,146,000,000 bushels would be a record; the hay crop is expected to be near record.

### THE LIME LINE

The U. S. "lime line" jiggles north and south through the United States. Starting at the Canadian border a little east of Minnesota's west edge, it goes to the southwest corner of Minnesota, cuts a small corner off northwest Iowa, a bigger corner off southeastern Nebraska, the eastern quarter of Kansas, loops over to the halfway point into Oklahoma, goes straight south, cutting off an almost square chunk of eastern Texas and ends at the Gulf. East of the "line," explains L. L. Ladd, extension soil conservationist at South Dakota State College, soils are likely to be found lime deficient and farmers will benefit their soils by liming—to neutralize acids, stimulate decomposition of organic matter, supply calcium, improve the condition of heavy soils and promote bacterial activity in the soil. He points out that all of South Dakota lies west of the line, which means that its soil contains sufficient lime to meet the needs of crop production.

### THE COVER

W. P. Sebens of the Greater North Dakota Association clicked the shutter on the PRODUCER's cover scene for this month. It shows a rest period on the Big Lease roundup and was taken in McKenzie County. Many of the best known ranchers in North Dakota and a few "dudes" participated in the work.

### Animal Fertility Aided By Use of Serum

During past years, a Russian scientist writes, the hormone method has increased the number of sheep propagated in the Soviet Union by hundreds of thousands. The method consists of injecting subcutaneously a preparation called "fertility serum." He states that extensive experimentation has shown this also increases the fertility of cattle, goats, silver foxes and other animals.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER